

INSURANCE

No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

VOL. XIX NO. 122-

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA

INDIA FREED MEANS HUMANITY SAVED.

SUBHAS BABU SPEAKS TO NAUJAWANS ABOUT CONGRESS.

"Where On Earth Can You Get Another Leader Like Mahatma?" Asks He

OBSERVE GANDHI-IRWIN SETTLEMENT.

In the course of his Presidential address to the U. P. Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference, which met at Muttra on the 21st inst., Babu Subhas Chandra Bose said:

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha Movement is not a local or a Provincial affair. It is an all-India movement appearing, it may be, under different names in different parts of the country and having, it may be, slightly different methods or programmes in different places. Nevertheless, the fundamental character of this movement is the same all over the country. And the very existence of this movement demonstrates that there were potent causes which necessitated the birth of this movement.

RESTLESS IMPATIENCE. The psychological impulse behind this movement is a feeling of restlessness and impatience, of acute discontent with the present order of things and a profound desire for a radical change. This basic feeling has a destructive as well as a creative element. The desire to destroy what appears to the youthful mind to be old, unsuitable, insufficient or evil, and to create what is good, useful or beautiful was so strong that the existing movements or institutions or organisations were not able to afford adequate expression to that strong desire. Youths, therefore, felt called upon to start a movement and to create an organisation through which they could give full play to their destructive as well as creative instincts and desires.

CONGRESS AND NAUJAWANS. The youth organisations in the country, which are thoroughly radical in character and outlook, are more free to think and to act, than the Indian National Congress. They have not got to carry the whole country with them just at present, their primary objective being to rally the youths only. Neither are they burdened with a sense of responsibility as the Indian National Congress is. Consequently, they can move as fast as they like and be as radical as they desire, without any fear of alienating any individual or group.

If the Naujawan Bharat Sabha is taken to represent a feeder movement in its relation to the Indian National Congress—it will give correct expression to my views. The youth movement will not care for numbers—it will only seek to rally the radical elements in society. It will not be merely political—since it will interest itself in every department of human life and will seek to introduce a thoroughly new socio-economic order as well as a body politic. It will not be content with tackling the superficial problems of the day, but will take up the deeper problems of our life as well and attempt to solve them. All this can very well be done without creating any conflict, if there be good will on both sides.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA. Naujawns, on their part, must realise that the Congress stands for the Nation. Nothing should, therefore, be done that may under mine or harm the prestige of that institution. The Congress has set out to win political independence for India. It is a progressive body and is responsive to public opinion. It has a glorious tradition as well as an international repu-

ation and it has been built on the gigantic sacrifices made by successive generations in the past. Its leaders—past and present—are a galaxy of stars of the first magnitude shining in the political horizon of India. And lastly, may I ask "Where on earth can you get another leader like Mahatma (Gandhi)?"

HEIRS OF FUTURE INDIA. If the Congress had not set out to win independence for India—if the Congress had been a reactionary body, incapable of responding to the public opinion, if the Congress leaders had been selfish or unpatriotic men—then I could have advised my Naujawan comrades to follow a different line of action in opposition to the Congress. But as things stand, the Congress belongs as much to the Naujawns as to anybody else. I would even say that it belongs more to the Naujawns than to anybody else, for they are the heirs of the future India. Therefore, if the Naujawns all over India wholeheartedly join the Congress and work through it, the entire Congress machinery will be in their hands before long.

FIVE PRINCIPLES. If we undertake a comparative analysis of the different socio-political ideals that have inspired human endeavour and activity throughout the ages we shall arrive at certain common principles. The same result may be attained by searching our hearts and asking ourselves as to what principles and ideals would make our life worth living by following either course. I am led to the conclusion that the principles that should form the basis of our collective life are justice, equality, freedom, discipline and love. There is hardly any necessity of arguing that all our affairs and relations should be guided by a sense of justice. In order to be just and impartial, we shall have to treat all men as equal, we shall have to make them free. Bondage, economic or political—robs men of their freedom and gives rise to inequalities of various kinds. Therefore, in order to ensure Equality, we must get rid of bondage of every kind, social-economic and political—and we must become fully and wholly free.

WHAT IS FREEDOM. But freedom does not mean discipline or license. Freedom does not imply the absence of law. It only means the substitution of our own law and our own discipline in place of an externally imposed law and discipline. Discipline imposed on us by ourselves is necessary not only when we have attained freedom but is more necessary when we are struggling to achieve freedom. There are discipline whether for the individual or for society. It is necessary as a basis of life. Lastly all these fundamental principles, viz. justice, equality, freedom and discipline, presuppose or imply another higher principle, viz. love. Unless we are inspired by a feeling of love for humanity we can neither be just towards all nor treat men as equal, nor feel called upon to suffer and sacrifice in the cause of freedom nor enforce discipline of right sort. These five principles, therefore, should in my opinion, be the basis of our collective life. I shall go further and say that these principles constitute the basis of our civilisation as well as an international repu-

GANDHI-IRWIN SETTLEMENT

Violation Should Be On The Other Side.

SUBHAS BOSE'S SPEECH IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, May 25. "We are in the midst of the struggle. We have not yet been able to attain the goal of Swaraj," declared Mr. S. C. Bose this evening, opening the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. He added that the Indian National Congress had ratified the Irwin-Gandhi Settlement and it was the duty of every Indian to observe every item of the Settlement. "We are honourable people and violation of the Settlement should be on the other side, not on our side," he said. "The Civil Disobedience Movement had been suspended but the boycott of foreign cloth and goods and the propagation of Swadeshi had not been suspended. In order to give effect to the Resolution of the Karachi Congress, in this regard, this Exhibition had been organised and the speaker hoped that it would act as an impetus to other exhibitions in different parts of the country.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI IN BARDOLI

Sardar Accompanies Him

(From Our Correspondent.) SURAT, May 25. Mahatmajiji arrived here this morning. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also arrived from Ahmedabad, after attending the annual meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. After taking a rest, they left Surat for Bardoli.

SIDKY GOVT. SURE TO FALL

Egyptians Urged To Keep Calm.

LONDON, May 24. The Waftists and Liberals have issued an appeal to the nation urging the people to keep calm, and declaring that "Sidky Pasha's Government will surely fall and the Constitution will be restored, for the country is united to this end, and your final success is assured."

LEADER OF THE WORKLESS.

Charges Framed Against Gajadhar Sahu

(From Our Correspondent.) KARACHI, May 25. Charges under three sections, viz. 117 I.P.C. (abatement of an offence by more than ten persons), 341 (wrongful restraint) and 483 (house trespass) were framed to-day by the City Magistrate, Karachi, against Gajadhar Sahu, leader of the unemployed workmen of Karachi, who was arrested last Saturday in connection with the picketing of a godown of a grain merchant. Gajadhar has maintained his hunger-cum-speech strike since the time of his arrest and did not even reply to the questions put to him by the Court. He was lying flat on the ground of the Court all along.

ALLEGED BEATING. Asked by a press representative, he complained of a severe pain in the chest and stomach as a result of alleged beating by certain men, working at the godown, which he picketed on Saturday and from where he was bodily lifted. He was taken bodily to the Court and also brought out forcibly at the end of the trial, as he expressed his inability to walk. The judgment is

Bombay Mills Have Good Sales Of Cloth.

While cotton trade all over the world is passing through unsatisfactory state and sales of cloth are below production, our Bombay mills are selling ahead. During the last 12 days about 50,000 bales of cloth are sold at an average price of Rs. 6-10-8. These sales represent roughly the production of 2 1/2 to 3 months of all the Bombay mills taken together.

U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION

Mr. Tandon Explains No-Rent Campaign

NEED FOR THOROUGH INQUIRY.

In a Press note on the agrarian situation in the United Provinces, Shri Purnottam Das Tandon, who has just returned from Nainital, writes that the No-Rent Campaign which began in October, 1930, had two aspects, political and economic. It was at the bottom of the economic aspect of the campaign that appeared strongly to the peasantry. They were not in a position to pay full dues and the holdings had become uneconomical. It was thus easy and even profitable for them to respond to the call of the No-Rent Movement.

The No-Rent Movement ceased with the Truce, but the economic condition of the peasantry had grown worse. After complaining of Government indifference and inadequate remissions, Mr. Tandon enumerates the relief demanded, viz. that the rental demand should be reduced from about twenty to ten crores and the government demand seven crores should be reduced to four and a half crores. Also, both occupancy and non-occupancy tenants should be given relief.

Finally an economic enquiry should immediately be instituted into the condition of the peasantry and it should suggest remedial measures for the improvement of relations between tenant, landlord and the Government.—A. P.

SIR C. P. R. IYER.

To Act As Law Member.

SIMLA, May 25. It is semi-officially announced that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will act as Law Member of the Government Executive Council, when Sir B. L. Mitter proceeds to Geneva as the leader of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations. An official announcement will be issued, when the composition of the delegation is completed.—A. P.

FIRE NEAR BANGALORE.

MADRAS, May 25. About 500 people are reported to have been rendered homeless as a result of a disastrous fire at Amigapur village, near Bangalore. About fifty houses were destroyed.—A. P.

expected to be delivered to-morrow.

RS. 10,000 FOR COTTON MILL. Four witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, were examined to-day including one Mohamedan C.D. Constable, who deposed that he had been deputed to watch the activities of the accused since the start. He had noticed the accused picketing the godowns of merchants along with unemployed bhayyas. The complainant Mr. Mansukhdas godown-keeper, narrated how the accused had got his godown picketed last Saturday and had blocked the entrance as a result of which, witness got his (accused's) followers lifted bodily twice and also accused once. He also deposed that the accused asked them to give a promise to take shares worth Rs. 10,000 for a cotton mill to be started later to remove unemployment, and also demanded money to feed his followers till such a mill was started. A cartman, whose carts were obstructed, was the last witness examined to-day.

7 YEARS' SERVICE NOT SUFFICIENT TEST FOR FITNESS.

Commander-In-Chief On How To Indianise Army.

SIMLA, May 25. The Committee appointed to work out the details of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst held its first sitting to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip

Chetwode. All the members, namely, seven officials, eight non-officials and three representatives of the Indian States, were present. The proceedings were not open to the Press.

SIMLA, May 25. Sir Philip Chetwode, presiding over the Committee appointed to work out the details of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, said that he felt sure that the Committee would not forget the interests of those who were not directly represented on it, but would take an impartial view of the claims of Indianisation of eight units was not popular either with the public or with the young Indian Officer. Indianising of the Indian Army, by putting into it officers who, in many cases did not belong to the same class as the men in the ranks, was obviously an experiment. The only way it could prove itself was by completely Indianising the units as soon as possible and giving the Indian full responsibility without the aid of the British Officer. It must be remembered that modern war was being fought in formations and each division had to be complete and self-supporting in itself.

PROPOSAL TO GOVT. Sir Philip informed the Committee that he had proposed to the Government that they should at once start to Indianise a complete division of the Indian Army of all arms. This meant that for the first time they would make a real fighting proposition and not merely as an experiment. He was unable to advise the Government to experiment with a larger number of units than this until such time as they could see a little more clearly whether an army officered by Indians was going to be a fighting proposition. Young Indian Officers in the eight units, had had seven years' service, which was not long enough. Perhaps with fourteen years' service, these young officers would have shown themselves fit or not fit, and it would then be easy to increase Indianisation by Brigades or

Divisions as the authorities of the moment might think. Their object was to create a recognised combatant force on purely Indian basis which would, in time, replace a force of similar size in the Imperial Army. For, it was by gradual replacement of the Imperial fighting formation alone that India would be able eventually to assume responsibility for her own defence.

IMMEDIATE TASK. Concluding, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"Our immediate task is to create a steady flow of new young officers. Once that is established, we can then proceed to expand as much as you like. Up to that point, however, I see no alternative to developing Indianisation within a definite field. The question of the supply of suitable candidates, is the crux of the whole problem. In the formations that we intend to Indianise in the first instance, we shall require about eight hundred and seventy officers, and the problem before us is to work out the details of the establishment of a Training College capable of dealing with up to sixty Cadets a year, plus such a number of Cadets for Indian States Forces as may be agreed upon."

WASTAGE. All members of the Committee were present. The discussion centred round the wastage which had occurred in the past, but it was realised that on the establishment of the Military College, wastage would be less, provided the preliminary education of Cadets advanced in proportion. The Committee as a whole agreed that the model of Kingston where cadets were trained not only for the army but also for civil life, was not suitable for India "owing to the fact that India has its own institutions for training its citizens in other walks of life"—A. P.

NO COMPROMISE.

Congress Is Pledged To Complete Independence

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN TUTICORIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 25. Replying to the Indian Chamber's address at Tuticorin, Pandit Jawaharlal said that the Congress was pledged not merely to win back its lost position but also pledged to get complete independence, to the removal of foreign control of financial, military and industrial matters and protection of Indian commerce. Indians might rest assured they were not going to compromise from that stand and commit.

Asked at Tuticorin if he was going to England with Gandhi, he said the Working Committee had appointed Gandhi sole representative and the question of other members going did not arise. On his way to Allahabad Jawaharlal will stay for one day in Bangalore where he will open the conference of Labour workers.

The Executive of the Karnataka Unification Sabha have resolved that a special deputation should wait on the Viceroy for the nomination of a delegate from Karnataka to the R. T. C. The delegate, if appointed, would bring the question of the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and try secure support for a united

Karnatak province in the new constitution. The names mentioned for the deputation are Dr. N. Rama Rao, Mr. S. N. Augadi, Mr. D. V. Devji, Mr. V. N. Jog, Mr. P. R. Chikkar and Mr. V. V. Patil.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN TINNEVELLY.

WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TINNEVELLY, May 25. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of his family arrived here this morning by motor from Tuticorin. The Municipal Councils of Tinnevely and Palamcottah, various committees and other organisations presented him with addresses of welcome. After addressing a meeting attended by nearly fifteen thousand persons, the Pandit motored to Cape Comorin in the evening.—A. P.

FIRE IN NANDYDRUG MINE.

MADRAS, May 25.

Ten men were killed and about 62 are missing at Nandydrug mine, Kolar Gold Fields, as a result of a serious fire which broke out there on Sunday evening. Thirty-nine persons have been rescued. The fire brigade commenced rescue operations as soon as the fire started. Operations are being conducted from both the Oorgaum shaft and Nandydrug Main Shaft. Dead bodies were recovered and brought to the surface this morning. It is not known how many were trapped underground.—A. P.

RANGOON May 25.

The Australia-England mail plane left for Calcutta at 5-30 this morning.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

Finance Member Lectures About Work.

STRENGTH OF ARMY OUTSIDE PURVIEW.

SIMLA, May 25.

Sir George Schuster, addressing the Retrenchment Committee which commenced work this afternoon, laid emphasis on two objects namely, the primary and all important one of achieving the maximum possible economy, and secondly, the satisfaction of public opinion that the Government were proceeding in a businesslike way. Only by the voluntary co-operation of every Department, as well as of representatives of the public could really effective results be achieved. The ten per cent, cut addressed to each Department was only a sort of test figure.

COMMITTEES' PROGRAMME.

Sir George, outlining the programme of the Committee's operations, explained that his idea was to work through small sub-committees, all simultaneously, with the assistance of outside experts. Regarding Army Expenditure, he emphasised that the enquiry would not deal with the strength of the Army, but only with the question whether the Service was on a businesslike arrangement, and whether financial control was effective. Alluding to that this, if it should be continued, must be on a self-supporting basis. There should be a General Purposes Committee to consider groups of Departments and also to deal with questions of general importance affecting the whole Government services.—A. P.

WEST KHANDESH PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

Vallabhbhai To Preside

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, May 25. West Khandesh Patidars' and Peasants' Conference will be held at Sabada on 30th and 31st May under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Khadi Exhibition will also be held.

Gun Powder Arrest In Delhi.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 25. The police arrested to-day one person who was carrying a quantity of sulphur gunpowder and other chemicals. Enquiry into the matter is proceeding.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Lmali Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, May 25.
Previous Closing Rate 8.89
To-day's Opening Rate 8.89
Difference —10
To-day's Closing Rate 8.73
Difference —26
Broch July exception 168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, May 25.
The Liverpool cotton market remained closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 25.

The London silver market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 25.
1st Settlement 42 10 0
2nd Settlement 42 3 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTED here on
payment of

Rupen One

or First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word,
Terms: CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay" should be addressed as follows: Box Number. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Everywhere in India, part or full time salesmen either sex on Rs. 90 or more. Well connected, hardworking persons able to deposit Rs. 10/ against goods and not ashamed to move house to house need apply in details with two annas stamps to Box 949 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R5106

WANTED—Agents for Marine Insurance business on non-tariff terms. Please apply to Box No. 948 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R5104

WANTED—CANDIDATES for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2/4 stamps. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi. R5070

WANTED—AGENTS for a well-known free Insurance Scheme for Bombay, having past experience of this line. Apply immediately stating qualification along with testimonials, if any, to Box No. 935, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 3077

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye. R 4830

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANSISERS for Swadeshi Hand Woven Cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. For terms apply with r.n.a. stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay. R5073

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions. R

EARN thousands monthly through New York Cotton Specialist Professor Shroff's one sure New York Cotton figure calculated by American Astrological system daily correct result opposite "Pigeonstand" Mint Road, near G. P. O. R 5096

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTAM, Nattu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop. P

V. J. M.'s COTTON FORECAST—One Special Selection Rupees TEN. (Money refunded if proved not correct). Special trading Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Rupees 25. Up country clients will be given prompt attention. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay. R5107

Educational

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by The Hindu Education Society" registered under Act XXI of 1880 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL, N 2965

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, O.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. M 2953

Trade Announcement.

STOCKISTS—Desirous of having finest Nilgiri Teas and wishing to represent agency may apply for terms to the ANGLO BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalayam. T R5108A

UNPRECEDENTED Bonuses offered by a purely Swadeshi Life Office to influential and BONA FIDE Life Insurance Producers and Organisers. Gentlemen offering cash security and fidelity Bonuses preferred. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 950 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." T 3053

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—A Running Concern equipped with complete PLANTS of Tablets Making including Lozenges, hypodermic, ophthalmic, and coating pills, gelatine capsules drugs grinding, printing press with necessary accessories, etc. Machines can be seen at Ganpat Rai Buildings, Gopalmandi between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Daily except Sunday. Communicate with BISHEN DAS ARORA, Post Box No. 164, Lahore. R5100

Tender.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 7-5-1931 FOR THE PURCHASE OF BUFFALO, BULL CALVES AND BULL CALVES.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of buffalo bull calves and bull calves from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1931.

About 25 calves will be available every week and they have to be removed every Thursday from the Institute on payment of the purchase money.

For detailed condition please refer to tender Notice published on page 494 Part VI of the Mysore Gazette dated 14-5-1931 or ascertain in the office of the undersigned during the office hours between 8 and 11 in the mornings, and 3 and 6 in the evenings.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Serum Institute.
Bangalore,
Dated 19-5-1931. 3052

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 6-5-1931 FOR THE SUPPLY OF HE-BUFFALOES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of healthy and muscular he-buffaloes to the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year, ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, upto 3-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1931.

About 800 he-buffaloes will be required to be supplied during the year.

For detailed condition please refer to tender Notice published on pages 491 and 492 Part VI of the Mysore Gazette dated 14-5-31, or ascertain in the office of the undersigned during office hours between 8 and 11 in the mornings and 3 and 6 in the evenings.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Serum Institute.
Bangalore,
Dated 19-5-1931. 3051

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements legal and public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-3-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 6-3-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-9-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Women students' hostel. Monsoon terms begins on June 1st. Accommodation for University Women students and professional women, European and Indian vegetarian food provided. Charges from Rs. 30 up per month. A bus is provided to take students to and from College at an extra charge.

Social Training Class under the direction of Miss Wright (M.A. Cantab) and other classes are held in the Settlement.

Apply to THE WARDEN, University Settlement,
Reynolds Road,
Bryulla, Bombay 8. 3054

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA CHHONAWALA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Booran Cammodin Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3315 and New Survey No. 3735 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 83 and street No. 44 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Booran Cammodin Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rasul and on or towards the South by the property of Munshi Afzaluddin and bearing Cadastral survey No. 1305 of Byculla Division.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1931.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3057

Amusements

PATHE
8-30 and 10.

THE FIRST GRAND OPERA

PAGLIACCI
A Colossal Musical Spectacle.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING COMEDY

CHECK AND DOUBLE

Featuring
AMOS AND ANDY

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Fascinating Love Drama

THE BAD ONE

Featuring
DOLORES DEL RIO and
EDMUND LOWE

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The "Beau Geste" of the Air

THE DAWN PATROL

Featuring RICHARD BARTHEL
MESS, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Jr. and all star cast

OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES

Featuring
CLYDE COOK, LOUISE FAZENDA
How to be happy though married

NOW IT IS RUNNING
NOW IT IS RUNNING.

IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S
FIRST TREMENDOUS
TOPICAL SUCCESS.

MAHATMA GANDHI AFTER TRUCE

The only man in the world who thinks twenty-four hours of his country—An apostle of peace whose very name stirs up thoughts that lie too deep for tongue.

MAHATMA GANDHI

WILL DELIVER HIS MESSAGE
IN PERSON.

SEE AND HEAR HIM

You will also see Sardar Gopaldas Shrinani Bhaktiba, Shrinani Kasturba, Shrinani Mirabehn (Miss Slade), Mahadeva Desai and others.

ALSO
Saraswati Film Company's
Splendid Production

THE VALIANT ANGEL OR CHITOD-KI-VIRANGNA

Featuring
Miss MADHURI and
Miss YAKBAI

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.
(S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AND BETWEEN BAPTY ROAD AND N D FIRST KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Virchand Popanchand and Co., the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hassan Bin Mahomed Ismail Narkar and others the Mortgagees in pursuance of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th October, 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Properties on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Premises.

ALL those pieces of land of Quit and Ground Rent and newly assessed tenures situate at and between Bapty Road and First Kamatipura Street containing 123-12 square yards or thereabouts of which land containing 67-12 square yards or thereabouts is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 16953, Old Survey No. 14610, New Survey No. 5762 and Cadastral Survey No. 993 of Byculla Division and the remaining land containing 56 square yds. or thereabouts is in the Quit and Ground Rent Roll under Old No. 3358, New No. 10161, Old Survey No. 2934, New Survey No. 5776 and Cadastral Survey No. 987 of Byculla Division together with dwelling house and premises assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 758 and 1051 and Street Nos. 95-97 and 3 and New Street No. 212-212-A and 18.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
R. 30/14, Closing Rs. 30/14

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

Her Most Thrilling Talkie!

JOAN CRAWFORD

In Bayard Veller's stage smash "With in the Law" now the Talk of the Talkies!

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ROBERT ARMSTRONG
MARIE PREVOST
A
Sam Wood
Production

IS LOVE GREATER THAN REVENGE?

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORE AMUSING THAN

"THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS"

His Latest All-Talking
FOX MOVIE-TONE COMEDY.

WILL ROGERS

SO THIS IS LONDON

A picture that proves
We are all Brothers
Under the skin

Also
COMPLETE RECORD OF THE
F.A.

CUP FINAL 1931

AT WEMBLEY

Western Electric Talkie
Equipment

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 25.

	Bales.
Khandeish	181
Central India	97
Benar	537
Central Provinces	254
Dholera	4,759
Rajputana	25
Sind-Punjab	58
Broach	1,476
Compta-Dharwar	110
Western-Northern	101
Egyptians	1,189
Cotton	8,855

Cwts.

Wheat	3,614
Linseed	3,388
Rape, Kat and Mus-	138
Haradseeds	8
Poppyseeds	4,328
Groundnuts	7,492
Castor seeds	5,181
Rice	894
Myrabollams	9,985
Cottonseeds	1,376
Gram	6,092
Joowar	583
Barley	416
Bajree	671
Coal	671

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 25.

Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/6, Closing Rs. 32/4.	
Castor seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/12, Highest Rs. 32/13/8, Lowest Rs. 32/9, Closing Rs. 32/9/6.	
Groundnut Seeds delivery May Opening Rs. 30/-, Closing Rs. 30/-.	
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 30/12, Highest Rs. 30/14, Closing Rs. 30/10/6.	

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 25.

Further sharp decline in New York Cotton futures depressed prices in our market to-day. Some Japanese firms are absorbing offerings but commission houses remain principal sellers. Bazar operators are looking for lower prices on the plea that the present, artificial Exchange ratio has depressed our cotton prices to pre-war levels but those of Americans are still higher. Broach J-A opened at Rs. 172/8 and soon advanced to Rs. 173/- on the support of Japanese. At this level there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four only.

There are fears of some de-falcations at the next clearing, but it is understood that amicable settlement is not unlikely and the clearing will pass off smoothly. The following contracts ran out at the following quotations:—

Broach A-M. 171.

Oomra May 151.

Bengal May 143.

The settlement rates for the clearing are fixed as under:—

Broach J-A. 173.

New Broach A-M. 186.

Oomra July 152.

New Oomra D-J. 159.

Bengal July 139.

There was heavy long liquidation by prominent operators.

Bazar operators were also free sellers and are expecting prices to decline in the near future.

The offerings were taken up by Japanese firms and prices after declining to Rs. 170/4 closed at p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 171/4.

New Broach A-M. 183/8.

Oomra July 151/8.

New Oomra D-J. 158/8.

Bengal July 138.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 25.

To-day Total

Broach A-M. 500 48,300

Bengal May 100 4,900

Oomra May 100 8,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

May 121.70-6.90

Aug. 118.60-5.40

Nov. 115.10-4.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 25.

Birla Bros. Dabhol 170

Do. Karanja 153

S. Bharoocha Gulapura 140

Bussan & Co. Jamner 155

Do. Shenabad 158

Do. Sallu 154

Do. Karanja 154

G.G. Krishna & Co. Jalga 153

Do. Darwah 155

Do. Sallu 152

Do. Hubli 203

Do. Currumbhai 153

Langli & Co. Sujapur 152

Kotak & Co. Itola 154

MONEY MARKETS

—16—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

B.C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32

B.C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 May

Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32

Banks T T 1/5 25/32 June

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8

Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May

Mid. June

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32

Mid. June Mid. July

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16

Mid. July Mid. Aug.

NEW YORK

B.C. Rate T T 277 1/4

RAISING DIGNITY OF ACCOUNTANCY IN INDIA

"Compulsory Audits By Govt. Auditors Must Go"

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors was held on the 18th instant at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Batlibol's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. K. N. Chandabhai, B.A. Government Certified Auditor, presided.

The President in moving the adoption of the Annual Report of the Council for the year ending 31st December 1930 together with the accounts attached thereto for the same year, said:—I have every reason to congratulate the Members of this Society on the useful work done during the year. The membership has increased by nineteen Fellows to 141 but the number of Associates has become smaller. It is a matter for satisfaction that the members enrolled on the Register of the Society are from all the Presidencies, Provinces and administrations in India and that they belong to diverse groups and bodies of professional Accountants recognised under the Indian laws. As the Society has now become an All-India body under the title of The Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors, it is desirable that earnest efforts be made to open branches or Divisional Units of the Society in the principal towns of India by enlisting the co-operation of the resident practitioners. I fully hope the Society will always keep before it the high ideal of being the Guardian of the Profession for the whole country and take the necessary action as and when occasions arise to the benefit of the entire profession.

THE ELECTORAL PRINCIPLE.

The Bill introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in February and March 1930 for the amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and for the registration of auditors of public limited companies has now passed into law. The Society has through its energetic Secretary Mr. R. N. Adarbad succeeded, as mentioned in the printed report in bringing about amendments which will prove effective in removing discriminatory conditions or restrictions, and in introducing into the constitution of Accountancy Boards "a progressively increasing elected element." This perspective of the situation is an augury of what is in store for the profession in future as it will in course of time place it on a level with the profession in other parts of the British Empire. Let us hope that a clear indication of the introduction of the electoral principle in the constitution of the proposed Indian and Local Accountancy Boards will be given in the draft Rules under consideration proposed to be promulgated under the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930. I must frankly admit that I have grave doubts in my mind if the accountancy profession in India can ever develop to its fullest extent without the introduction of the electoral principle in the constitution of its governing body or bodies. In this connection I may refer to the press communication issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department dated 14th May 1931 in which it is hinted that the proposed Indian Accountancy Board is only an advisory body and as such will not have any scope to function independently. In any case it is most desirable that the Rules under the Act should precisely lay down the functions of the Indian Accountancy Board, whether such functions are statutory or merely advisory.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATIONS.

Another point vitally affecting the status and the dignity of the accountancy profession in India is regarding the standard of qualifications of the persons whose names would be enrolled on the Indian Register of Accountants in time to come. In its letter dated 18th January 1929 addressed to the Government of India in the Commerce Department the Council of the Society has emphatically stated that only persons who have attained a standard of professional qualification generally recognised under the Act should be enrolled on the Register and that the proposed Indian Accountancy Board should not be empowered under the Rules to consider any individual application for enrolment in the

Indian Register of Accountants from any persons other than those who have passed the prescribed test or the test generally recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council as equivalent to the prescribed test. If the Accountancy profession in India were to maintain its status and character in times to come then it is evident that admission to the profession should be granted by the straight and narrow paths of examination, professional training and experience. Any other course is sure to weaken our professional status and public recognition. Let us hope that this point will be particularly borne in mind when the Rules under the Act are formally promulgated, which I hope will be done without further delay since the question of the registration of professional accountants in India has been under consideration for the last seven years.

BANKING IN INDIA.

During the last year the Council had to devote a considerable amount of its time in presenting its views to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and to the Mussalman Waqf Committee appointed by Government. The relative memoranda of views submitted by the Council to these two Committees are published with the Annual Report and they speak for themselves. The Report of the Central Banking Committee will be published shortly, and I hope that it will evolve a comprehensive scheme for the steady development of banking in all its branches in this country, without which the economic growth of India must remain stunted. If there is one thing required to draw out the hidden hoards of gold for our economic advancement, it is the confidence of the Indian public in the banking institutions working in the country; and it was with that end in view only that the Society submitted its views to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee on such points relating to the accounts and audit of joint stock banking institutions as present themselves to professional accountants and auditors in India.

It will be seen from the appendices to the Annual Report that some of the High Courts in India have accepted the views put before them by the Council of the Society in regard to the audit of the accounts of the estates of minors and Wards exhibited and filed in the Courts by their Guardians under the Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Act, 1929. Let us hope that other High Courts will also follow suit and draft such Rules under the Act so that the accounts of minors' estates are audited, if at all, by qualified accountants and auditors only.

AGAINST SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AUDITING.

You must have seen from the appendices attached to the Annual Report that during the last year the Council of the Society had some correspondence with the Co-operative Societies Department of the Bombay Presidency in regard to the audit of the accounts of Co-operative bodies in the Presidency. The Co-operative Department has not responded to the representations of the Council that the accounts of co-operative bodies must be audited by qualified professional accountants and auditors in lieu of Government auditors if the Co-operative bodies so desire. The present position however is not adapted to the requirements of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency for at the Conference of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks held in 1927 there was practically a unanimous demand to change the present system of compulsory audits by Government auditors and to replace it by audits conducted by qualified professional auditors elected by the members themselves. The replies so far received by the Council from the Co-operative Department of Government do not appear to be convincing. I feel that the Society has a strong case in its favour and let us hope that with your support and co-operation the Council will push the matter forward to a successful conclusion.

After declaring the result of voting for the election of five Fellows to the Council of the Society and appointing the auditors for the current year the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE FEMININE LATCHKEY

Let Grandmother Have Hers And Make A Virtue Of It

(BY CISAN.)

Dame Madge Kendal, at 32, March by giving a public expression to her belief in "old fashioned girls," she deplores that the girls of to-day are allowed to have their latchkeys too early and lapses in a reminiscent mood by recalling how she persuaded her husband to give her her

latchkey on her sixty-eighth birthday. The retired lady of the footlights waxes quite sentimental about her latchkey coming of age:—"He brought me a little chain to hang it on so I shouldn't lose it." You and I were probably not born when this venerable follower of the histrionic art entertained her audiences, but one may safely presume that she must have proved a great success amongst the fashionable theatre-goers of her exuberant days. The latchkey chain has about it the touch of a wistful 'auld lang syne' my dear. It is salty with sentimental tears: the used up grains of the mid Victorian swelling salt still tickle our nostrils. It has all the superior wisdom of Hardy's old house which rebukes: You have not known Men's lives, deaths, tolls and teens, You are but a heap of stick and stone: A new house has no sense of the have-beens

COMING OF AGE

Dame Madge must have been a great success in her theatrical career without, however, being a 'tragedienne'. She is grandmotherly without being bitter. She does not barricade that door where, as Ibsen said, youth was knocking. She does not weep her toothless tears, corrosive imprecations on the faded lips, the furrowed forehead dark with the wrath of old age. She would rather appear to be asking for the dose and the sinners still make the rustling sound and the air is full of smelling salt and scents of the Edwardian era. The rebuke is reminiscent with the grandmotherly, mello, 'my dear.' "I wish," sighs Dame Madge, women would try to retain their old fashioned femininity. We have made divorce so cheap, marriage has become almost 'mimical'. One is not sure that the feminine latchkey has anything to do with the state of affairs Madame Kendal deplores. And what is old fashioned femininity, after all. Madame does not object to remember, to the late, chkey, with or without its chain: she merely suggests an age-limit. She would have women their freedom of which the English latchkey is a Victorian symbol: but they must earn it with old age when they can be trusted with it.

THE MORAL.

The logic of it all is rather interesting. Would it not be better not to have any freedom rather than have it when you can neither use nor misuse it? One can understand if you had your freedom and never misused it—there is a virtue in it. But to have it when you are past the utilities of its possession, to make a moral virtue of an inevitable necessity—is it not tragic? Is it not a laughable reduction ad absurdum of all freedom, although, alas, Madame cannot see such an obvious thing? As well make heroism of imbecility—it practically amounts to it. Is there any life or poetry in faded roses? Do you call this old fashioned femininity?

TURKISH ELECTIONS

GAZI CALLS TUNE

Ghazi's sudden decision to hold elections came as a surprise, as elections are due every four years and last took place in September 1927, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the Times. Evidently the Ghazi's recent tour of the southern vilayets influenced him to hasten the elections. During the tour he visited Smyrna, Adana, Malatia, Konia, and many other towns and villages making speeches in which he emphasised that the 'Popular party' had the interests of the people at heart. He appealed to the nation to regard the payment of taxes as a sacred duty, and opposed the theory that the whole of Turkey was suffering from an economic crisis. He spoke in favour of the co-operative movement, especially for the agricultural classes. In Konia he extolled the deeds of the Turkish Army, which he described as the vanguard of progress.

On returning to the capital the Ghazi convoked a full meeting of the Popular Party and announced that it was in the interests of the country that elections should be held. A day or two later the National Assembly voted unanimously a motion approving the suggestion. The Assembly consists of 317 deputies, of whom more than a dozen are opposed to the Government. This small minority includes Fethy Bey and a few members of the former Liberal republican party.

YOUNG MEN PREFERRED.

It must thus be assumed that the Ghazi wishes to change the personnel of the Popular Party. As head of the party he has the right to 'select' Deputies, and he is at present engaged in this task. General Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and Reddy Bey, the newly elected Secretary-General of the party, assist the Ghazi, who, however, has the final choice. He is showing a preference for younger men, as he considers that many of the Deputies are past their prime. He is also bent on choosing men who will obey him implicitly and who will not come under the influence of anyone else. He will appoint some of the more experienced De-

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puties to important administrative posts in Angora, and in the provinces.

A list has been published of the 287 men whom the Ghazi Pasha has chosen as the Popular Party's candidates in the final stage of the general elections which will take place on Friday. Almost all the more prominent members of the Popular Party figure in this list, which contains the names of about 60 new men.

RATHER A FARCE.

Fethy Bey has already announced that he will retire from politics, and his closest supporters will probably follow his example. As there is no opposition party, the men who are nominated by the Ghazi are bound to be elected, and the actual elections are rather a farce. On this occasion, however, a new departure has been brought about by the Ghazi reserving 30 seats for which the people are invited to elect '30 men holding independent views,' so that, according to the Ghazi's manifesto—the Government's actions can be examined and criticized. It is at present not clear who these 30 men will be, and in any case they have no organization behind them. In another manifesto the Ghazi Pasha extols the work which the Popular Party has done for the nation and mentions that workmen, traders and members of the professions are the backbone of Turkey. It is remarked that the Ghazi Pasha does not mention the agricultural classes which form the bulk of the population, and it is noticed that very few representatives of these classes have been included in the list of new Deputies.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

Election in Turkey is by the 'indirect' system. For example, Constantinople has about 400,000 people entitled to vote. They are known as 'first degree' electors and they are called on to elect 2,000 'second degree' electors. That is to say, 200 'first degree' electors elect one 'second degree' elector. The 2,000 'second degree' electors are then asked to elect 20 Deputies (there is one Deputy for every 20,000 electors). NO FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN. Voting is done by lists and each party has the right to nominate a list of its candidates. In the present case there will only be one list, that of the Popular Party. Women were given the municipal franchise last year and they expected the Parliamentary franchise this year. The Government has decided otherwise. The attitude of the Ghazi, he encouraged Fethy Bey to form a second party and promised to remain neutral in the political struggle.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

The President of the Republic has now once again become a 100 per cent. Popular Party man, but he has lost some of his erstwhile friends and supporters. His own term of office expires at the same time as that of the National Assembly, but it is a foregone conclusion that he will

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and malpractice. There has also been much confusion because of the attitude of the Ghazi. He encouraged Fethy Bey to form a second party and promised to remain neutral in the political struggle.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

The President of the Republic has now once again become a 100 per cent. Popular Party man, but he has lost some of his erstwhile friends and supporters. His own term of office expires at the same time as that of the National Assembly, but it is a foregone conclusion that he will

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LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF. Here Is Your Opportunity

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be selected for another term of four years

After the election Ismet Pasha will resign, but he will certainly be asked to form the next Government. He is then expected to reconstruct the Cabinet and, perhaps, to make some changes in his programme. Much will depend on the speech which the Ghazi will deliver at the Congress of the Popular Party after the elections.—The Leader.

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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

World Wage Cut—Mussolini Way—American
Imperialism—Japanese Farmers—Anti-Soviet
Myth—Martyrs Of British T. U.—
I. F. T. U. News.

WAGE CUT WAVE SWEEPS THE WORLD.

The Exploited Pay For The Incompetence Of Big Business.

Wage Cut seems to be the most popular remedy of Capitalism to ride over the economic crisis that faces the industrial world to-day. Though it may appear to afford some sort of temporary relief to Big Business, the fact that it is fraught with disastrous consequences seems to have been little recognised. The purpose of the Wage Cut is to reduce the cost of production and capture a competitive market. How far Wage Cut will achieve this has yet to be seen. That it is not a sound proposition from the point of view even of prosperous trade is recognised by prominent men in business. For "the higher the wages you can pay," declared Mr. R. B. Worth at a meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce, "the better for trade." But wage cut has come to stay as a general working policy in America and Europe.

The following statistical information is culled from the American "Business Week."

IN AMERICA.
During January, February and March 1931 903 of the 13,000 manufacturing concerns reporting wage data to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, U. S. Department of Labour cut wages of 126,103 workers an average of about 10 per cent. This was 49 per cent of reporting concerns which have made cuts since August, 1929 (1,857); affected 50 per cent of all workers whose wages have been reduced during that period (251,190). Evidently the snowball is gaining momentum.

Since these 13,000 reporting manufacturers make up but 7 per cent of the total manufacturers in the country, but employ 30 per cent of all manufacturing workers, evidently they are, in general, the larger and better-managed concerns and are likely to have better rate-cutting records than non-reporters. Wage cuts for 250,000 workers of this group means, perhaps, 1 million reductions in all plants.

Farm labour wages have dropped 26 per cent since October, 1929, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wages of miners, particularly copper and bituminous coal workers, have been substantially lowered. Construction workers have received many direct rate reductions and many more semi-concealed cuts. Banks, stores, service organizations, and virtually all other lines of business yield the persistent searcher enough examples to prove that wage reductions have been relatively widespread despite contrary statements.

Perhaps in 90 per cent of the country's business enterprises, research, replacement of obsolete equipment, improved marketing methods, and similar activities would cut costs more than could a cut in wages. To grasp these opportunities, however, requires capital and a somewhat higher degree of managerial intelligence than is common.

Business without necessary capital or intelligence to the costs in other ways feels it must perform, resort to wage reductions.

IN GERMANY.

More than 100 per cent. of Germany's employed have had to accept wage cuts since early last fall, or have been put on a 40-hour-week basis. With the recent 6 per cent cut for railway men, and 5 per cent for leather workers, the average reduction stands somewhere between 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Labour officials estimate that prices have dropped 7½ per cent.

Economists in Berlin declare the 6 per cent to 8 per cent cut is not sufficient because the 12 per cent increase in wages between 1927 and 1929 was abnormal, unhappily. The reduction was extended to all major trades in record time because the government first brought down the cost of living.

by demanding reduction of retail prices, especially of foods.

IN BRITAIN.
Britain has had a seige of wage cuts, threats of strikes, and then agreement by labour because of the seriousness of the situation, the example from abroad, and the effect on export bargaining. More than 2 million trade unionists, 1 million office workers, are now affected. Cuts vary from 2½ per cent, to 8 per cent, scarcely kept pace. At both the Trade Union and Labour party conferences leaders declared that the only alternative to wage reductions is a direct protective tariff. In the meantime, more cuts are due as various wage agreements terminate.

IN FRANCE.
France estimates that 750,000 workers have been forced to accept cuts in recent weeks, and another 2 million are working only part-time, but at unchanged wage scales. Because France has not yet backed any substantial policy to reduce rankly inflated prices and the cost of living, employers are meeting solid refusal on the part of labour to accept lower wages, though they are inevitable in the end.

THE MUSSOLINI WAY.

With typical Mussolini thoroughness, forced wage cuts in Italy started with the Government officials. Under two decrees three-fourths of the population of Italy, from the King to the humblest peasant or workman, are subject to reductions in salary or wages, varying between 25 and 12 per cent.

The salary of King Victor Emmanuel, and the Civil List allowances paid annually to all the members of the Royal Family, are reduced by 25 per cent. The salary of the Dictator himself, together with that of all the members of his Government, is reduced by the same amount.

And a similar cut is made in all the salaries, pensions, allowances, bonuses and travelling expenses of State servants earning 80,000 lire annually (£870 a year).

State servants and members of State Corporations earning, or receiving pensions between 40,000 and 80,000 lire annually (£435 to £870 a year) have had their incomes reduced by 15 per cent. And (writes an "Evening Standard" correspondent) those in receipt of salaries or pensions of 40,000 lire (£435 a year or less—and this category includes all the artisan and workman class—have been subject to cuts of 12 per cent.

The cut in wages and salaries has been compensated in some measure by a general reduction of the cost of living. Mussolini's decrees regarding wages and salaries were accompanied by a significant invitation issued by the Duce himself to all shopkeepers and manufacturers to reduce the retail and wholesale prices of commodities by 10 per cent. At the same time landlords were invited to reduce the rents of houses and apartments by 10 per cent.

The effect was instantaneous. Within a month of the initiation of this audacious experiment the cost of living in Italy had fallen appreciably.

The retail prices of most commodities fell by 10 per cent, and in the case of luxury articles by 15 and even 20 per cent. In Rome the price of meat dropped from 16 to 13 lire the kilo to 12 or 14 lire. Milk, bread, butter and other articles of food fell correspondingly in price.

Of the 35,000 house or flat owners in Rome nearly all consented to the stipulated reduction in rent. The shopkeepers capitulated without a struggle. After the first month, when 600 tradesmen who had ignored the injunction were punished by the closing of their shops for a week, the response of the commercial community was admirable.

The other great cities of Italy followed the example of Rome, and it is now estimated that the cut in wages has almost been made up to the worker and small State official by the accompanying reduction in the cost of living.

A State-encouraged campaign will begin for pressing Italian goods abroad. And Mussolini may eventually accomplish, by his wages and price economies, what

Soviet Russia seeks to achieve by her Five-Year Plan, writes an "Evening Standard" correspondent.

While wage-cut is becoming the order of the day as a means of combating the depression in trade, it will be interesting to know what astute business men think about it. The views expressed at the annual delegates Conference of the British Chamber of Commerce which met in London in Mail Week should set all concerned a-thinking.

"The higher wages you can pay the better for trade. We ought to pay the highest wages possible."

This significant statement was made by Mr. R. B. Worth. It would be very unfortunate if it went forth from a meeting largely of manufacturers that they were out to reduce wages, he said.

The delegates were discussing a Glasgow resolution that to secure a fair share of the world export trade a decrease in the cost of production was essential and that it was necessary to adjust wages and salaries to the reduced cost of living.

"Reduction of wages is a policy of despair. Let us rather have a message of hope in safeguarding," said Mr. W. J. Talbot.

Sir James Martin moved an amendment, which was carried, to delete from the Glasgow resolution the reference to wages.

Imperialist Philanthropy Is Colonial Expansion And Exploitation.

High priests of Imperialism are never tired of talking about their philanthropic mission in the world and even to-day we hear the audacious statements of British statesmen that Britain's domination over India is in the interests of her teeming millions whose state of pauperism is the standing monument of British Imperialist philanthropy.

Britain is not the only benefactor in this respect. As a rule all Imperialist States have the same mission and are alike in their methods. Trade expansion and monopoly, colonial expansion and the expropriation of the colonies are some of the chief characteristics of Imperialist Philanthropy. Agnes Smedley writing in a contemporary describes the condition in the Philippines.

American Presidents often stated, she writes, that they did not annex the Philippines for exploitation. "But if altruism of philanthropy was their purpose, they need not have annexed the Islands at all; nor does philanthropy necessarily call for the killing of so many Filipinos. Their 'philanthropy' however, took shape before the annexation when American representatives certain big interests went to Rome and discussed the purchase of many of the great Friar estates in the Philippines.

In 1904-05 after the annexation, the American rulers bought 23 of these estates, in the name of Philippine Government for 10,000,000 dollars; the bonds were floated in the United States and draw interest to the present day.

On the 23 estates were some 16,000 poor tenants who were given one year in which to buy the patch of land they had cultivated all their lives—or to get off and permit the land to be sold at public auction.

Some bought patches of land, and those too poor had to get off where was nobody's business. Then, into the boots of the Friars stepped big American interests, chiefly the sugar interests, and the tenants formerly held by the "feudalism of the Catholic church" were transformed into land labourers of American Capitalism.

FARMERS OF JAPAN NEED ASSISTANCE

Government Will Investigate Causes Of Distress In Rural Regions

In view of the growing distress in the rural districts, the Gov-

ernment authorities have come to an agreement for a thorough renovation of the rural districts administration.

For the attainment of the aim in view, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is going to defray the sum of ¥35,000 for the organisation of an Investigation Committee whose business it will be to investigate practical plans and projects for (1) unifying agricultural bodies, (2) initiating agricultural insurance service, (3) improving the rural districts' monetary circulation system, (4) unifying the distribution of agricultural products and (5) reforming agricultural methods.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are as many as 38,168 agricultural bodies and organizations in existence throughout the rural districts of the country, and the fees and duties annually paid to these bodies by the agricultural classes aggregate over ¥100,000,000 which is a heavy burden upon the farming people. The authorities' plan is to unify these so as to ensure better service and also mitigate farming people's burdens. The most prominent of these bodies are the agricultural Associations, Industrial Guilds, Tea Growers' Guilds, Silk Guilds, Cattle-breeding Guilds, Forestry Guilds, Marine Products Guilds, and Staple Products Guilds. The Industrial Guilds head the list in the number registered, with 14,047, followed by Agricultural Societies with 12,171—"Japan Times."

Anti-Soviet Myth Exposed.

Why this concern about alleged bad conditions in Russia? asks the Executive of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association of England.

"We believe," is the answer it gives, "that it is because there are no profits there for the exploiters." The Union has sent a cutting reply to a letter from the "Trade Defence Union," of which Lord Brentford is one of the leaders, seeking support for a campaign against imports from Russia.

The allegations made are not believed. The union details the known conditions in Italy, Poland, Turkey, Persia, India, Egypt, and China, and wonders why they are not attacked.

THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

What It Has Done For Russia

(From A Correspondent.)
The Gigantic economic experiment adumbrated by the new regime in Russia has attracted world-wide attention and the new economic system that is sought to be built up in being watched with interest by all nations of the world. What with the panicky anti-Soviet propaganda even Russia's worst critics are at long last compelled to acknowledge the good that is being done by the Five Years' Plan.

Sir John Russell speaking at Manchester the other day referred to the "entirely different point of view which baffles the Englishman." Sir John's "agricultural journey across Russia" covered a large area. From Warsaw to Leningrad, Moscow, through the black-earth region to the Caucasus, across Georgia to Armenia and back across the Crimea and Ukraine to Poland he travelled. "There were no signs of hunger in the country," he said, "and the peasants appeared to have gained a good deal under the new order."

Russia, he observed, is entirely not out for Big Business. One has to realise, he says, that the purpose of every thing is to found a new social order, and that idea has got hold of the young Russians, forming a great mass of enthusiasm. The atmosphere is rather that of a great missionary enterprise and the idea behind it is that no person must exploit the labour of any other, that no person should allow his labour to be exploited and the idea that all things must be shared equally.

Sir John may describe the whole idea as "completely negative" and the ideal "impracticable." The fact remains that Russia believes the contrary way.

China Imitates Russia.

The Chinese National Government has announced the creation of a "national economic planning commission" to co-ordinate the

financial and economic forces of the nation by accelerating the reconstruction programme. The project is frankly imitative of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council.

MARTYRED FOR THEIR UNION

Tolpuddle Epic Retold.

One of the most tragic chapters in the early history of British Trade Unionism, the tale of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, is retold by Mr. Owen Rattenbury in a stirring book, "Flame of Freedom," writes the "Daily Herald," London.

Nearly 100 years ago six Dorsetshire farm labourers led by two Methodist local preachers, George and James Loveless, banded themselves together as the first Agricultural Labourers Union.

When they established their Grand Lodge in the little village of Tolpuddle, the farmers took fright and warned the men that anyone joining the union would be sentenced to seven years' transportation.

It was no idle threat. Within a week the six members were sentenced, sent to the hulks and shipped off to Botany Bay.

A great workers' agitation for their release was set on foot, and two years later the sentence was remitted, but owing to official blundering, two more long years elapsed before the Labour pioneers were freed.

"In the pages of Mr. Rattenbury's book," says Mr. Arthur Henderson in a foreword, "one perceives that the spirit and motive of the Dorchester men were akin to those which animated the martyrs of the struggle for religious and civil liberty."

Verily, any just cause thrives only on the blood and bones of its martyrs.

I. F. T. U. NEWS.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U. S. A.—(I.F.T.U.) The American Federation of Labour reports that unemployment in the organisations belonging to the national centre has declined in the month of February/March from 19 to 18.2 per cent. There is a steady ebb of unemployment in the metal industry, the factory concerns and the railway industry. There is no trace as yet of the animation usually found in the building trades in spring; 52 per cent. of their workers are still unemployed.

IN GERMANY.—(I.F.T.U.) According to official notices the number of persons in search of employment has fallen from 4.9 millions in the middle of March to 4.7 millions at the end of March. At the same time last year, there were 5.3 millions in search of work, that is to say, 1.7 millions less than this year. The chief cause of the fall of unemployment is seasonal.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION.—A report issued by the Yugoslavian Foreign Secretary shows that sooner or later 100,000 Yugoslavians who are now employed in foreign countries will on account of the unemployment in these countries return to Yugoslavia, where there are already 30,000 unemployed at the end of 1930.

QUESTION OF DOUBLE EARNING.—The Journal of the Czechoslovakian trade union centre gives an account of a decree of the Ministry of Public Works, in virtue of which the employees of the Ministry and its branches are not to be allowed to do work which involves no direct or indirect advantage for the service. They are not permitted to do technical work instead of civilians or builders, or to compile plans or opinions for civilians or companies.

"What we have to say about this," comments the journal, "is that it would be a good thing to issue a similar order in respect of the double earning of railwaymen and other pensioned persons who, although their living is safeguarded, take work from greed out of the hands of the unemployed, so that they have another occupation out of service hours, or which is still worse—even carry on a business of their own, draw pensions and yet still work in factories, thus having three means of earning. Such action against this unethical conduct would be very welcome. The trade unions have concrete instances of the kind to report to their centres."

LABOUR STRUGGLE IN NORWAY.

The long threatened struggle in Norway is now becoming a fact. On April 9th 43,500 workers were locked out. Besides these, there are 12,500 workers of the paper industry who were previously locked out. On April 15th the agreements for 25,000 more workers will expire, so that 81,000 workers will be locked out then. As in Denmark so in Norway the fight is one for wages pure and simple.

The employers demand a cut of 12 to 15 per cent. in the wage per hour and of 15 to 25 per cent. in the piece-rates, together with other

changes in the agreements. The trade union demands a shortening of working hours from 48 to 42 per week and wage rises to compensate for the hours lost.

The views of the two parties diverge so widely that the conciliator can find no basis for a proposal and a fight is unavoidable. It is generally expected that the struggle will spread and will be of long duration.

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS.

At the present pace of technical improvement and rationalisation, the very latest novelties in technique will soon be widespread and regarded as perfectly natural and indispensable! The following official figures issued by the Government of the United States show what impossible conditions will be created if we do not adjust our working hours to this trend of development:

RATIONALISATION.

If all the blast furnaces of the U.S.A. were to work on lines as highly rationalised as the best among the existing plants, 3,000 men would in one year be able to manufacture as much pig iron as 28,000 men do now. In the saw-milling industry 45,000 men would do the work of 292,000, in the coal-mines 420,000 would replace 750,000 in the boot and shoe industry 81,000 would be equal to 200,000.

If all the Federal states of the U.S.A. rationalised their agriculture as well as Illinois does, 3,500,000 farmers and agricultural labourers would produce as much as the 8,000,000 persons (male and female) formerly engaged in agriculture.

"FINANCE" THE EVIL

How The Worker Is Deprived Of His Earning

Men and women all feel, throughout the world, that something is wrong with a system which does not enable them to get even an adequate return for their labours. The in India is a case in point to-day. To my mind the whole evil is due to what is known as "Finance," writes the Correspondent of the "Planters Journal and Agriculturists."

"FINANCE" THE EVIL.

What is "Finance?" Finance is money producing money. Thus for every Rs. 1,000 I deposit in the bank at 5 per cent. per annum, the bank must give me Rs. 50 at the end of the year. Now, money never in all its existence ever produced money—it is merely a token, but under the existing system it produces money, which means simply this, that someone has got to labour hard and instead of his surplus labour producing him 5 per cent. on his work, I, as a depositor of money, will get what he should have got, because the bank (very kindly) lent him the money (on good security, you may be sure) to do work and took from him to give to me the surplus product of his labours.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

It is a jolly old mad system all together, except for the man with money. Take another example. Suppose I started to-morrow an "Indian Tea Trust" with Rs. 10 lakhs capital. By judicious buying and selling of tea shares I make a profit on that money of say 10 per cent. Can any of my readers tell me what earthly good I do the tea industry or anybody save the man who has invested money with me? No good was ever done, and no productive work of any sort, and yet 10 per cent. is paid. Who pays the 10 per cent. since money never yet made money? Why the Planter. He has got another burden put upon him by the activities of the Trust.

ALL WRONG.

It is simply because the world is beginning to realise rapidly that our present world financial system is all wrong, that economic unrest and upheavals are taking place everywhere. Why even the Indian National Congress has at last realised that it is not the British Government but the capitalist system that has been causing all the economic distress in India and so it has adopted a socialist programme.

WIVES WHO WORK

German Plan To Stop Them & Help Unemployment

A proposal which it is calculated would lessen the number of Germany's 5,000,000 unemployed by 25 per cent. is made in a report issued by a Government Commission under the Chairmanship of Father Brauns, the priest who

was for some years Minister of Labour.

The chief plan is that a law should be passed reducing the hours of work in certain branches to 40 hours a week, so that more men should have a share of work.

In view of their special circumstances, the agricultural, mining, building and catering industries would not be compelled to submit to this regulation, and it would not apply to domestic workers. The commission has not made any proposal on the question of adjusting wages to meet the new situation.

The commission further suggests that married women should be induced to relinquish their work, by offering them a suitable payment for retiring.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

Why Not A Board Of Conciliation?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Whatever may be the ideals and objects of Trade Unionism in one country, it does not necessarily follow that another country also must follow the same ideals and objects for its Trade Union Movement. But each country is entitled to make such alterations and additions in following the example as may be necessary according to its own existing conditions regarding the living of its people, its system of Government and its relations to its neighbouring countries etc.

But one general principle can, without dispute, be accepted and it is this that the ideals and the objects must be logically sound and must be such as would appeal to reason. And this can be admitted that if the relations between the employers and the employees are very often strained resulting in deadlocks, the industry, which is the life-breath of any nation, is sure to get paralysed.

Therefore it is the first duty of the leaders of any nation to see that the deadlocks are avoided, but from experience of the events happening in the past in this country, all can agree that the matter regarding the disputes arising between the employers and the employees are left to be handled by any of these two parties to the dispute, then no good result would come out. Just as it would be foolish to expect that every time the employers alone would consider favourably the grievances of their employees so also it would be equally foolish to expect that the employees would always put forward legitimate grievances only.

Then again there will arise a question of prestige. Therefore to watch the movements of these two classes of the people and to safeguard the interests of both in the vital interest of the whole nation, a third impartial party is absolutely necessary. I would, therefore, suggest, as I had done three years ago the formation of a permanent Committee or a Board of say about five persons, one representing the employers, one representing the employees, one representing the share-holders and one from the general public and one as chairman. Such a committee will facilitate taking up immediately the question of differences, the moment they appear they cannot be easily reconciled by the parties themselves. For setting up such a Committee, at least as far as Bombay is concerned, the move should be made by both the employers and the employees.—Yours etc.,
N. B. PARULEKAR,
Byculla Bridge April 12.

CONGRESS ELECTION IN LAHORE.

Women To The Fore.

LAHORE, May 13.
The annual election of the newly constituted Gomalmandi Congress Committee took place to-night on the grounds of the Peoples' Insurance Company Limited at 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. Sardar Sardul Singh Chaveshwar was in the chair.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President, Sreemati Ram Piyari; Vice-President, Sreemati Karan Devi and Mr. Sardar Lal; General Secretary, Mr. A. C. Ball; Secretaries, Pandit Ram Narain, Mr. Gyan Indar and Sreemati Ishwar Devi (Ladies section); Treasurer, Lala Kedar Nath.

The following eleven members were elected to the Executive Committee:—Mrs. Sardar Singh, Mr. K. P. Kabadi, Malik Lal Din, Sardar Gurbux Singh, Sreemati Swadesh Kumari, Sreemati Menka Devi Chatterjee, Sreemati Shakala Devi, Mrs. Jang Bahadur Singh, Dr. Khay Chand Dev, Gyan Hira Singh, and Mr. Mea Ram.

The following 14 members were elected as representatives to the District Congress Committee, Lahore:—Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Khan Chand Dev, Sardar Mangal Singh, Srijit Hari Mohan Chatterjee, Gyan Hira Singh Dard, Mr. A. C. Ball, Mr. K. P. Kabadi, Lala Pindi Das, Lala Sardari Lal, Mrs. Sardul Singh Chaveshwar, Sreemati Ram Piyari, Kumari Laljwari, and Mrs. Purnotam Lal Sandhi.—Tribune.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Public reception to Senapati Bapat coming to Bombay by Gujarat Mail, 4.45 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 27.
Bombay Legislative Council By-Election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Nomination of Candidates.
THURSDAY, May 28.
Bombay Legislative Council, By-Election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency. Scrutiny of nomination papers.
FRIDAY, May 29.
Moharrum, Holiday, banks closed.
SATURDAY, May 30.
Results of Matriculation Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.; Kharat Conference 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
1 p.m.—Gramophone records.
9.30 p.m.—Saraswati vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superseded Mails for Mauritius and Réunion per Extra S.S. "Karnarot" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th proximo.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London at 14th instant arrived at Aden at 4.30 p.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 8.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant. The late arrival of the s.s. "Cathay" is due to loss of one engine of the steamship. The "Cathay" is due to leave for the Gulf of Suez.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO SENAPATI BAPAT.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward C. C. a public reception will be given to Senapati Bapat (leader of M. N. S. Satyagraha) this (Tuesday) morning, when he is coming by Gujarat Mail at Dadar. He will be taken in a procession from Dadar Station to Congress Office. All are requested to attend at the station at 6.30 a.m.

SATHSAN MURDER CASE JUDGMENT.

Under the auspices of Shree Palanpur Yuvak Sangha a meeting will be held at Hira, Baug C. P. Tank Road to-day (Tuesday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the judgment delivered in Sathsan Murder Case in Palanpur State. St. Amritlal V. Thakker of the Servants of India Society, will preside. St. Amritlal Seth, St. Balramdas Mehta, Secretary States Peoples' Conference and others will address the meeting.

BOMBAY CIGARETTE WORKERS UNION.

A mass meeting of the workers working in the Cigarette factories of Bombay and the suburbs was held at Danda, Bandra on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary of the Samaj Samata Sangh, Bombay. It was unanimously resolved to start a Union under the above name.

THE ANDHRA CLUB.

The Andhra Club at Dave Building, Dadar, was opened with due celebration on Sunday when Mr. D. S. Naidu, declared the Club rooms open to the Andhra residents of Bombay, who were present in large numbers the same evening there was a social gathering of the Andhras residing in the City, under the presidency of Dr. S. N. Ganti.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Parel.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will be celebrated by the above Association, at its premises, Matunga (G.L.P.) to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

DESH SEVKA SANGH'S ACTIVITIES TELL.

On account of the severe picketing led by Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar of Dadar, the merchants of Lalbaug and Parel have not only sealed the stocks of their foreign cloth, but have returned the newly purchased goods to the big merchants of Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas Markets.

BHENDI BAZAR OUTRAGE.

A shop-keeper from Poyhowne, named Amam Bhat Hasha, aged about 40, was stabbed in Bhendi Bazar at 8.30 p.m. on Monday and was admitted to the J. J. Hospital. The intestines had come out and Magistrate Thakker was called in to receive his dying deposition. The assailant was arrested on the spot and remained to custody in the Poyhowne Station.

EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICER IS OPPOSED TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

Koundinya's Further Cross-Examination In Chirner Shooting Case.

Mr. K. V. Koundinya, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kolaba, was further cross-examined in the Chirner Shooting Case, on Monday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana.

When proceedings commenced on Monday, Mr. Koundinya was further cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar. Witness stated that when he went to Panvel on September 26, in the morning he did not see the dead body of Mr. Joshi. He was told that the body was in the dispensary. He was not present at the funeral. He saw Police Inspector Patil at about 11 a.m. at the Mamlatdar's office.

Proceeding witness said that he did not meet Ganpat, the orderly of Mr. Joshi till September 29. He did not get time to record his statement. The idea that Ganpat's statement should be recorded had occurred to him while he was at Vindhne. He made inquiries afterwards as to why Ganpat was not found and he came to know that Ganpat was confined to his bed as he was not keeping well.

ALL ABOUT INQUEST.
Witness was then asked if he knew that the inquest on the body of Mr. Joshi, as desired by him and the D. M. was held by the Second Class Magistrate of Panvel and he replied that he presumed that his order must have been complied with. He could not give the exact date when he came to know that an inquest was held, but he thought it must have been October 2 or 3.

Did you see the inquest report or a copy of it?—No.
Then there was nothing to formulate the opinion, that the letter you wrote to Mr. Joshi on September 23 was not found on his body?—I had no definite knowledge of it.

Have you been able to discover the two letters, the one that you wrote to Mr. Joshi and the other that Mr. Savant, (Mr. Joshi's successor), wrote to you?—Yes, I have got them.

THE TWO LETTERS.
Both the letters were subsequently produced in the Court and Mr. Koundinya's letter to Mr. Joshi written from Alibag on September 23 was read out. It was written in reply to a telegram of Mr. Joshi requesting Mr. Koundinya to be present at Chirner on September 25.

Mr. Koundinya in his reply had stated that he had some other engagements and could not come to Chirner. Besides he did not think it desirable that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate ought to be present as in his opinion it would be giving undue importance to the activities of the agitators. He had further opined that the Satyagraha on September 18 was a fiasco and advised Mr. Joshi to be present with the Police Inspector and to arrest as many of the leaders and instigators as possible, even before they entered the forest. He had also asked Mr. Joshi to supply him immediately a short report of what happened.

HOW HE WROTE LETTERS.
When you wrote this letter had you in view the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bombay Police Manual?—I did not write the letter bearing in mind those provisions.

I believe you had not forgotten them?—Do not try to put words in my mouth.

Mr. Karandikar: Not in the least. But look to the convenience of the Court and ours also. There is no need to be vociferous.

"OPPOSED" TO NON-CO-OPERATION.
Mr. Rega, defence pleader, then cross-examined the witness. He asked Mr. Koundinya what was his attitude towards the Civil Disobedience movement, and he said that every Government officer was opposed to the movement and so was he.

I do not want your opinion about others. Tell me what was your personal attitude?—My attitude was such as ought to have been that of a Magistrate. If you want my personal view about the matter, I am not inclined to give a reply.

"SUPPRESSING THE MOVEMENT."

Is it a fact that you had issued circulars to your subordinates asking them to suppress the movement?—As a Magistrate I was bound to take all such steps as were necessary to preserve peace and I had issued instructions to that effect.

When you came to Panvel you could have recorded the statement of Mr. Patil?—There was no time for it. I was in a hurry to go to Chirner.

You came to Panvel on September 26 and you knew that Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector, and the Forest Ranger, Mr. Alekar, two responsible officers who were present at Chirner were then at Panvel. They would have certainly given you correct information as to what happened on the previous day?—Yes. They would have. But you do not seem to have recorded their statements. Is it that you had no time for it?—Not that I had no time.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

End Of Khatau Mill Strike.

As the management of the Khatau Mill accepted all the demands of the strikers, formulated on their behalf by the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union, the strike will be called off to-day.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the strikers, when Mr. G. L. Karandikar, the President of the Ginni Kamgar Union, conveyed the terms of the settlement to the workers. At the meeting all the clauses of the terms of agreement as discussed and finally agreed to were considered and by a unanimous vote the strikers agreed that the terms were satisfactory to them as all their important demands, including reinstatement of Ibrahim Mama and restoration of wage cuts on the basis of 1927 wages were conceded.

UNION THANKED.

A number of workers thanked the leaders of the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union for zealously watching their interest and decided to join the Union. A meeting of all the strikers will be held to-day to congratulate the strikers for successfully carrying on the strike under the leadership of the Ginni Kamgar Union and then to resume work by entering the mill in a procession. The mill will, therefore, start work to-day sometime in the noon.

DANCING GIRL IN ABDUCTION CASE.

Accused Committed To Sessions.

A young Hindu dancing girl, named Hirabai, seized as the complainant in the Court of Mr. P. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Monday, in a case in which she charged Piroz Laldeen and Sardar Ali Noormahomed with having abducted her for immoral purposes.

The Magistrate, on this evidence, before him ordered the accused to stand their trial at the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court. Mahomed Hussein Ismail, the third accused in the case against whom there was insufficient evidence was ordered to be discharged.

The prosecution story was that Hirabai (18) was an orphan girl who earned living as a dancer. She met the first accused in a "tama sha" some eight months ago. Under promise of employing her in a cinema, he took Hirabai to his room at Bandra where she was not allowed to move out of her room for four months. It is alleged that she was kept by the accused as his mistress.

Hirabai, however, managed to escape and came to Bombay where she met Bhima Chango in the Elphintone Theatre at Grant Road. Bhima got her a job as a dancer but on the night of March 13, while she was returning to his house after dancing she was tracked by the accused in a taxi.

The taxi followed her till she turned into Falkland Road where they drove along-side and caught her forcibly and put her in the taxi. The prosecution alleged that whilst the first two accused caught her, the third accused held her mouth to prevent her from screaming. The taxi drove off but its number was seen by Patkar, a pedestrian, who gave information to the Nagpada police. This led to the tracing of the accused.

GHASTLY MURDER AT HAINES ROAD.

Assailant Surrenders Himself To Police.

Adamji Peerbhai Chawli at Haines Road, was the scene of a ghastly murder on Monday night. Briefly the facts attending the case are: There was some trifling quarrel between the children of Abdul Sukkur Kuddadosh, the murdered man, and Umar, the assailant. On the night of the incident about 9 the assailant was seen at the victim's door and both of them were engaged in a heated dispute. The dispute culminated into blows and Umar, it is alleged, stabbed Abdul Sukkur in the chest and ran away. The victim was a stalwart man of about thirty. He bind the bleeding chest with a towel and attempted to follow the assailant. After having walked for about 100 yards into the street he reeled and dropped dead. The assailant delivered himself into the hands of the Agripada police.

present at the conference of officer at Panvel on September 29. Witness did not remember if Patil's conduct was a matter discussed in that conference. He was aware of the communication issued by the Director of Information. He had read it in newspapers, but he could not say if he supplied the information regarding the nickle piece found in the body of Mr. Joshi to have been a piece of rifle bullet No. 303. The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Pradhan, but before the examination was over the Court rose for the day.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 25.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dol. 82 down 14.
July dol. 58-12 down 1-34.
Sept. dol. 58-12 down 1-12.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
July 10.80 unchanged.
Aug. 11.05 unchanged.
Market steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 114 up 1.
Sept. 122 unchanged.
Dec. 131 up 1.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago).
"Price declined on stop loss selling, favoured weather. Commission Houses selling and liquidation. Closed easy."

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th May 1931.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,40,00,000
Public Deposits	15,25,00,000
Other Deposits	67,18,23,000
Loans against securities	
Per contra	
Loans from the Government of India	
Under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Taland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,55,81,000
Rupees	95,02,14,000

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	26,67,51,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,84,75,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	
Loans	12,09,54,000
Cash Credits	29,93,95,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,23,88,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	38,31,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,75,75,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	92,38,000
Balances with other Banks	13,81,000
	79,79,68,000
Cash	15,22,46,000
Rupees	95,02,14,000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£2,963,300
Advances and Investments in London	£3,017,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 103,700
Percentage 18.12.	
Bank Rate 7 per cent.	
Public Deposits Rs.	4,87,82,000
Increase	
Other Deposits Rs.	70,10,000
Decrease	
Bank's Investments Rs.	4,84,000
Increase	
Loans Rs. 3,51,000 Decrease.	
Cash Credits Rs. 84,89,000 Increase.	
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 11,37,000 Decrease.	
Cash Rs. 3,45,43,000 Increase.	
Percentage 18.12.	

During the week under review cotton prices declined on renewed liquidation and local and Southern selling on reports of generally fair and warm weather over last week-end and the weakness of the Stock market. Buying by the Trade and covering absorbed the offerings on the scale down, partial rallies following and reflecting the improved technical position with the renewal of rather rainy and cooler weather in the South. Unfavourable weather features, however, were not sufficient to stimulate general buying and the market showed renewed irregularity, with traders watching the Stock market very closely.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

BOMBAY, May 25.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 25th May 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 45,75,000, Rs. 19,00,000 and Rs. 1,52,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bill at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 45,75,000, Rs. 18,50,000 and Rs. 1,03,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 96-3-6, Rs. 97-8-6 and Rs. 98-8-9 per annum respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Tuesday, the 26th May 1931 to Monday the 1st June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills were issued from the 25th May to the 23rd May 1931 amounted to Rs. 22,50,000, Rs. 87,75,000 and Rs. 1,76,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine, six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 2nd June 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 5th June 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

American Cotton Markets.

SOUTH & WALL-STREET OPERATORS SELLING

Something Like Farm Crisis

WEATHER CONTINUES FAVOURABLE

What does the farm crises mean to American Cotton grower? It means a brother who came prematurely to a life of toil, leaving his classroom for the plow. It means a sister denied music and art and doomed to the ball and chain of a farm kitchen. It means for him a boyhood of arduous labour when the concerns of life early sat heavy upon his tender shoulders and later cost him precious years. It means a father who laboured fifty years with little increase of the good things of life and to-day faces unprepared the cold winter of old age. It means a spent and broken mother, whose seemingly unconquerable spirit has gone down to defeat. It means blasted hopes and stunted lives. It means useless struggle and pathetic tragedy. It has its venom of the barb and cactus and bite of gall.

Bombay, May 25. Every professional operator is working for a decline in the prices of American Cotton and if the success attained last Saturday is repeated for about 30 days regularly, one will be able to get cotton free of cost. The question is whether the same drama will be staged everyday and will the speculators be willing to see the same "Tamasha"? Wall Street operators have played an important part in the present decline and the following weekly review received by Reuters states that there was Southern selling. This selling must be weakening the market as one fails to understand against what cotton this selling continues. There must be little cotton left of the present season to be sold. Is it that the South is satisfied with the present prices for the New Crop that they are selling or are they selling thinking present prices too high?

There is nothing in the general situation to influence any important buying except that prices are low enough. The professional Bear operators are controlling the trend of prices and one has to admit that the market is heavily short. Wet weather in the month of May is feared encouraging both weevil but too cool is said to check the growth of the pest. Frequent rains are likely to check farm work and if the weather does not clear soon, there will be complaints of grass and weed.

REUTERS NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.
During the week under review cotton prices declined on renewed liquidation and local and Southern selling on reports of generally fair and warm weather over last week-end and the weakness of the Stock market. Buying by the Trade and covering absorbed the offerings on the scale down, partial rallies following and reflecting the improved technical position with the renewal of rather rainy and cooler weather in the South. Unfavourable weather features, however, were not sufficient to stimulate general buying and the market showed renewed irregularity, with traders watching the Stock market very closely.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal	4.83
Breisch J.A. (Expected) Rs. 174 equal 3.96	
Difference 87 pts. equal Rs. 38/ New York July (Close 8.99 equal 4.09	
French J.A. (Expected) Rs. 174/ equal 3.96	
Difference 53 pts. equal Rs. 22/ Liverpool—New York	
(At N.Y. close and Liverpool due) July 67, October 55 (American points.)	

Messrs. Channal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends: New York—Dry goods reports discouraging. Crop reports more favourable. Narrow market, easily affected either way. New York Cotton influenced by outside conditions which retard recovery.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.	
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat Sept.	3 12 6
Lined May	6 6 0
Lined Sept.	6 8 0
Groundnuts	6 1 0
Rapeseed	8 1 0
Cottonseed	2 3 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.	
Benjal Superfine	150
Benjal Fine	145
Benjal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Warliha-Hingst. Fine	145
Nagpur Savar Fine	155
Yemotal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Amritoli Fine	157
Kharan-Akola Fine	167
Mulkapor Fine	150
Kharadish Fine	150
Muthia Fine	149
Muthia F.G.	145
Yamul-Tumal F.G.G.S.	165
Saili F.G.G.S.	150
Partmali F.G.G.S.	150
Burwah Sanavud Fine	160
Indore-Ujjain Fine	165
Brooch Fine	175
Brooch F.G.	170
Westerns M.G.	210
Cambodia	245
Cocupa Good	220
Jinji	245
Basra	300

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1931.

GETTING READY.

When all India was impatient at the inexplicable and inordinate delay in the resumption of the Round Table Conference, the Macdonald Government are quite prepared to convene the Federal Structure Committee on 29th June. But it was announced at the same time that the plenary session would be held some time in September, which implied a practical suspension of the Conference work for about a month between the completion of the work of the Federal Structure Committee and the commencement of the plenary session. This fact seems to have made several members of the Committee disinclined to accept the time table exactly as it is because it means a long avoidable absence from India. We have already urged that questions of personal convenience should not weigh much with the delegates, Indian or British, where great issues are at stake. And we would urge too that once the work of the Conference is resumed in any form, it must go on uninterrupted. If this view is accepted, it would possibly be most convenient to convene the Federal Structure Committee about the middle of July and the plenary session of the Conference immediately after the completion of the Committee's work.

The question now uppermost in the minds of many is, when it would be possible for Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to London for the Conference. For every body knows that the Conference cannot make any real progress without him. The "Evening News" is perhaps alone in thinking that "the original understanding was that Mr. Gandhi would not be put on any of the committees." Whoever was party to such a ridiculous, impossible "understanding," Mr. Benn and Mr. MacDonald could not possibly dream of getting on with the Federal Structure Committee without Gandhi in it. The question, therefore, most anxiously discussed is, when it would be possible for Gandhi to attend the Committee, that is, practically when the Committee will be convened. Gandhi has often stated that it would not be possible for him to go to London unless and until the communal question was solved and the conditions of the Delhi Pact were fulfilled by the Government and the people alike. He has also stated in a recent interview that "his views in respect of the Federal Structure Committee were in the hands of the Government of India, and there the matter stood." The reference in this last remark is probably to his insistence that in

view of the Secretary of State himself, having interpreted the clause in the Delhi Pact regarding safeguards in a way different from that in which he, Lord Irwin and the Congress have interpreted it, he should be authoritatively assured that the proposed safeguards are open to reconsideration and because of such lack of assurance, he cannot attend the Federal Structure Committee. The insistence is quite natural and reasonable. But Gandhi need not be so reticent about his plans regarding the Conference as he seems to be, evidently out of a desire not to embarrass the Government in any way so long as he is pledged to a policy of co-operation. With regard to the conditions of the Delhi Pact, we do not suppose Gandhi fears or has reason to fear any lapses on the part of the people. If any vigilance is necessary to prevent lapses in the future, the Working Committee of the Congress may be trusted to exercise that vigilance. It is said that Gandhi is also satisfied with the effort made by the Central Government to implement the Pact, but does not feel quite sure of the local officials in certain parts of Gujarat, Bihar and some other Provinces. But, if the higher authorities assert themselves in honouring a solemn pact and otherwise to hasten the advent of lasting peace, it should be possible for Gandhi to leave minor parts of the settlement work in the hands of Congress Committees and to concentrate his attention on the more important work of the Conference. That there is still more important work to be done in India by the people in general goes without saying, but we need not elaborate it too often. Then there remains but one difficulty which to some extent may stand in the way of Gandhi's proceeding to London immediately. That is the failure so far to arrive at any complete solution of the communal problem. It is but right that every humanly possible attempt should be made to solve the problem before Gandhi faces the British Government or the British public. But if for any reason it is not possible, there are some subterranean forces here militating against an early solution—complete settlement is not arrived at, that seems hardly enough ground to hold up the discussion of other circumstances. The London Conference cannot make any real headway without Gandhi. We would, therefore, earnestly urge that, if the forthcoming Unity Conference at Bhopal does not solve the whole question, its further consideration may well be taken up in London. In any case, the work of the R. T. Conference should be speeded up without any further avoidable delay.

A SIMLA COMEDY ENDS

It was announced a fortnight ago that there was to be held an important financial conference between the representatives of the Provincial Governments and the Government of India. Such a conference has been held during the week ending May 22 and the special correspondent of the "Times of India" has done the usual job of boosting these secret official conclaves. He has discovered that the members of the Conference "are dispersing with the feeling that their deliberations have immensely strengthened their capacity for meeting the complicated situation around them." What did they discuss in the bracing air of Simla? According to the special correspondent of the "Times of India" the primary object of their pilgrimage to Simla heights was the discussion of the problem of emoluments, allowances and leave "for future entrants to the public." We are told that the question became imminent as "wide progress was being made with Indianisation" and this "aided the bearing of the problem." So far as the present incumbents of posts in the Covenanted Services are concerned there is no problem. They retain all their old salaries and privileges. Mahatma Gandhi's dictum and the Karachi Congress resolution emphasising the drastic need for retrenchment enter into this case only where Indians are concerned.

Those mighty men assembled in Conference and now ready "to meet the complicated situation prevailing all round them," also discussed "the whole general problem of financial arrangements to be set up under the prospective constitutional reforms" and they deliberated deeply on the "present financial outlook and prospects throughout India." Were those discussions gloomy? According to the special correspondent of the "Times of India," they were "by no means gloomy." Because "they were too practical for that." Did these "practical" discussions lead to tangible schemes for lessening the burden of the Indian tax-payer? That is a point on which the publicity agent for these secret conclaves is curiously silent but his researches into what the Retrenchment Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir George Schuster proposes to do throw an ominous light on the situation regarding the people's hope of securing radical cuts in the

Central expenditure. We are told that this Committee has a "main difficulty." This consists in the dictum already laid down—not surely by its non-official members—that "the new retrenchment considered necessary has to be made, not in departments which have hitherto been spending lavishly from a plenitude of funds, but in departments which have long been economising to the utmost and coming out every unnecessary item of expenditure." This is indeed, a most novel method of effecting retrenchment in expenditure in the public interest. The Army Department, always spending lavishly "from a plenitude of funds" must not be touched under this dictum. The bloated salaries of the Higher Services must not be touched. But the expenditure on the nation-building departments must be further curtailed. There are to be a number of similar committees which will inquire into the question of economising in every such department. An item of useful expenditure likely to be "axed" is the outlay of Rs. 68,000 under the Central Agricultural Board to improve the breeding of goats. Government in these hard days of financial stringency cannot possibly afford to waste money on the breeding of goats. It must look after the donkeys. Whatever happens they must be kept well fed.

MISREPRESENTATION.

At a mass meeting of the members of the Manchester Royal Exchange held on the 5th instant to protest against "the boycott and picketing policy directed against Lancashire goods by the Indian National Congress Party" the resolution passed contained "inter alia" the following statement: "Hostility to Great Britain and particularly to Lancashire, as expressed by the boycott of Lancashire goods, has been cultivated beyond all economic reason, even to the extent of encouraging the consumption of foreign goods to British cloth." This is a gross misstatement of the actual situation in India. The Congress has steadily preached the boycott of all foreign textiles making no discrimination in favour of a particular non-Indian source. Its contention is that it is urgently necessary for India to meet all her clothing requirements herself. If Indians insist on preferring the textile products of their own country to the exclusion of any other, it will give a phenomenal encouragement to Khaddar and the Swadeshi textile industry. If "Buy British" is a slogan admired in Britain, why should the Congress exhortation "Buy Indian" be considered rank offences by Lancashire?

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

We have so long refrained from drawing the attention of the public to the affairs of the Indian Institute of Bankers. The policy so far adopted by that body is, unfortunately, not in any way adequate to the needs of the country as expressed in the various Provincial Banking Committee Reports. The Institute has, however, recently elected an Indian as Joint Honorary Secretary, but he is the only Indian among all the office-bearers of this "Indian" Institute. At the same time, there are Indian members on the Council, such as Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Messrs. Pochkhanawala, Tanu Vidyaj (Sagar) Pandya and others, who are expected to keep the Indian point of view in mind and to make the Indian Institute a vigorous force in the banking life of the country, functioning actively in the national interest. The appointment of several Committees and the production of ponderous volumes will be of no help in stimulating national economic progress through the organization of banking, unless ideas are followed by dynamic action. It is the function of the Indian Institute of Bankers to stimulate active efforts in this direction by educating public opinion and by inducing men in the profession to think and act. Without some such lead from a body like the Indian Institute of Bankers, the country's banking organization will fit in with the vast constitutional changes now in progress in our midst.

Trifles

You know Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt rather well, don't you? Well then: "To Mr. Bhatt the term 'Empire' stood for freedom, justice, mercy and equality. He knew that to some of his countrymen this term stood for exploitation, but he would dismiss that as a canard."

Now you who know how intimately acquainted he is with Empire, freedom, justice, mercy and equality and what profound knowledge he has of "exploitation" and "canard" cannot help agreeing with him. Nor can I. I have always held that Mr. Bhatt was a hard fact rather than a canard.

But to proceed, Mr. Bhatt celebrated the Empire day on Sunday

with a "fervent prayer that long may British Rule reign over us" and duly communicated the prayer by telegram to the Private Secretary to British Rule—sorry the Government of Bombay.

It is hoped that the formal acknowledgment, by the Private Secretary of Mr. Bhatt's prayer will be followed by a substantial appreciation on the occasion of the King's Birthday.

As to the second address there is an unfortunate difficulty due to inadvertence. Owing to lack of definite instruction on the part of Mr. Bhatt, the "fervent prayer" is wandering aimlessly about in the air wondering which god to go to and where.

This paper's silly propositions regarding imaginary dangers of the Financial Safeguards (capitals) please, they are almost divine deduced from the new Loan "democratic episode of Karbala which has most successfully retained the democratic aspect of Islamic polity.

The people, however, are moved not so much by the ideal which Husain, the Martyr, put before all as they are touched by the sufferings and privations of the handful of followers of the great Imam. They do not look to the high standard of his sacrifice nor do they inculcate in themselves the spirit that underlies the event. They rather mourn the loss of the grandson of the Holy Prophet. They do it all the more when they feel that those responsible for this tragedy were those Muslims who were deeply indebted to his holy grandfather.

Full thirteen centuries have elapsed since the dry battlefield of Karbala was coloured red with the stream of blood of Husain and his brave followers. There are sure to have cropped up round it some rites and legendary tales. Men are apt to be lost in the mass of ritual that has thus cropped up and forget the causes which led to the tragic drama which has so deeply impressed the Muslim World.

CLASH OF IDEALS.
The struggle between the martyr and the usurper was not actuated by selfish rivalry. It was due to no personal animosity. It was brought about by the clash of ideals. Ideals which have been assuming greater importance with the passage of time. Husain, the martyr, stood for democratic form of Government while Yazid wanted to force down the theory of "Divine Right" of kingship on the Muslims of his day.

Most of the men yielded and accepted him as their Khalif. There were many who grumbled against this un-Islamic innovation ("Bida'at") but there were only a handful who dared to rise to the defence and establish the law of Islam against the law of force. This small band was led by no other than the grandson of the Holy Prophet, evidently to sacrifice his life and those of his kinsmen and followers for he did not cherish any hope of military success against such heavy odds.

The grand sacrifice failed to change the wrong course which Muslim history took for dynasty after dynasty followed the system that originated with Yazid and was run on quite monarchial lines but there was always a subterranean feeling that Islam stands for Democracy and the fact has been proved beyond doubt by the heroic action of the Great Imam. Thus history gives quite a different version of the event that has gradually been transformed to the yearly mournings and demonstrations.

THE TRAGEDIES OF JUHU.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir—Whoever has forgotten the awful tragedies that have taken place in recent years at Bombay's fashionable sea-side resort? The late Mr. Jai Marzban, the brother of the present Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Homi D. Karaka, Mr. Dick Rainagar, a promising Advocate and his wife, Messrs. Adenwalla brothers and others, must remain vividly in the minds of many of our citizens. And yet, when I was at Juhu yesterday, I could not help but feel, how easy it was for human nature to forget, when I saw scores of bathers, men, women, and children swimming and frolicking about in the already stormy waters of the Juhu sea.

With the monsoon fast approaching and with the apparent strong current of south westerly winds, the sea at Juhu looks distinctly turbulent and stormy. The quiet merry ripples and the soft azure blue have given place to high raging waves and the rough muddy hue, so common to disturbed waters. There are already obvious traces of under-currents and quick sands. Needless of these outward symptoms of a dangerous sea and forgetful of the heavy toll of innocent human life it has already effected, swimmers and non-swimmers continue to indulge, not fearlessly but recklessly at the great risk of their lives. Previous tragedies have all taken place just at the approach of the monsoon that is, in the last week of May or the first week of June.

I hate to be the last person to voice interference by authorities of individual rights, but here it is plainly the duty of the local authorities concerned, or the Government of Bombay to take such prompt measures as would avoid the repetition of the past catastrophes. Either the authorities in charge should pass orders strictly prohibiting anyone swimming in this dangerous area, or post half a dozen life-belts with ample rope, in charge of a full-time, paid professional swimmer. I hope my appeal will not fall on deaf ears and that any one like Mr. Naoroji Dumas who has done so much for the uplift of Juhu will immediately rise to the occasion. Let also the swimmers beware and exercise just a little care so as to avoid any cause for regret.—Yours etc.

RUSSA H. M. MEHTA
Bombay, May 25.

MOHARRAM

THE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

(BY SYED MAHOMED.)

"Who that in the East, has seen the wild and passionate grief with which at each recurring anniversary the Muslims of every land spend the live long night, beating their breasts and vociferating unwearyingly the frantic cry—'Hasan Husain! Hasan Husain!' in walling cadence can fail to recognise the tragedy?" In these words Sir William Muir expresses his impressions on the epoch-making episode of Karbala which has most successfully retained the democratic aspect of Islamic polity.

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Most of the men yielded and accepted him as their Khalif. There were many who grumbled against this un-Islamic innovation ("Bida'at") but there were only a handful who dared to rise to the defence and establish the law of Islam against the law of force. This small band was led by no other than the grandson of the Holy Prophet, evidently to sacrifice his life and those of his kinsmen and followers for he did not cherish any hope of military success against such heavy odds.

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THE RITES.
Though silent yet most impressive and noble is the example set by him and the Muslim world has been commemorating for generations the sacred memory of the great hero. Their love for him and great hatred for his rival is exemplary.

It is their love for him which prompts them to hold "majlis", erect big tazias, set up "sabils" and lastly take out demonstrations with the cries of "Hasan Husain" on their sad lips. They spend a lot of money and devote most of their time to the afore-said rites simply to quench the thirst of the parched lips of the martyrs and to pay their homage to the great souls who uplifted the honour of Islam at a very critical moment.

Ignorant they may be, but the love and devotion is there. It is the duty of the sober thinking theologians and leaders to turn this to their advantage and utilize the spirit in the building of the nation.
THE PATH OF DUTY.
No one can deny the fact that "tazias" made of paper and bamboos cannot fully commemorate the grand sacrifice nor do "sabils" quench the thirst if ever they can. The majlis however full of heart-rending details do elevate the Martyr in our eyes but this is not enough. It is the spirit that counts and it is towards the infusion of this spirit that our attention must be directed so that all should try to serve Islam fearless of any danger or consequences.
It is believed that our clothing and feeding of the poor pleases the souls of our departed ancestors and there is no need to question this belief. But do our "sabils" please the Martyrs of Karbala when there are lakhs of Muslims who starve days and days together? The starvation is physical, mental and spiritual. Can we, the lovers and devotees of Husain, not do anything for them? Certainly we can do and do much. We can reserve the money we spend on sabils and tazias for the poor. We can establish poor houses for the penniless and the crippled. We may teach them some art and make them self-supporting Muslims.
There are thousands of homeless children, who, for want of right-training wander in the streets and ultimately become shameless beggars, pick-pockets, thieves and what not. We can establish Husainic schools and colleges with the money we had reserved for Husain the Martyr. In these institutions dedicated to the name of the Imam, we should try to inculcate in these innocent Muslims the love of Truth and Freedom and a will to sacrifice their all for them. It is the path of Duty. If we just do it we will realize after a short period, say ten years, that instead of the feeble tazias of wood and paper there would be huge buildings of brick and mortar commemorating the sacred memory of the sacred Martyrs.

More sublime and dignified than these buildings would be the hand of young innocents children imbibing the spirit of Karbala and thus becoming the living images of Husain—peace be on his soul.

sive and noble is the example set by him and the Muslim world has been commemorating for generations the sacred memory of the great hero. Their love for him and great hatred for his rival is exemplary.
It is their love for him which prompts them to hold "majlis", erect big tazias, set up "sabils" and lastly take out demonstrations with the cries of "Hasan Husain" on their sad lips. They spend a lot of money and devote most of their time to the afore-said rites simply to quench the thirst of the parched lips of the martyrs and to pay their homage to the great souls who uplifted the honour of Islam at a very critical moment.

Ignorant they may be, but the love and devotion is there. It is the duty of the sober thinking theologians and leaders to turn this to their advantage and utilize the spirit in the building of the nation.
THE PATH OF DUTY.
No one can deny the fact that "tazias" made of paper and bamboos cannot fully commemorate the grand sacrifice nor do "sabils" quench the thirst if ever they can. The majlis however full of heart-rending details do elevate the Martyr in our eyes but this is not enough. It is the spirit that counts and it is towards the infusion of this spirit that our attention must be directed so that all should try to serve Islam fearless of any danger or consequences.

It is believed that our clothing and feeding of the poor pleases the souls of our departed ancestors and there is no need to question this belief. But do our "sabils" please the Martyrs of Karbala when there are lakhs of Muslims who starve days and days together? The starvation is physical, mental and spiritual. Can we, the lovers and devotees of Husain, not do anything for them? Certainly we can do and do much. We can reserve the money we spend on sabils and tazias for the poor. We can establish poor houses for the penniless and the crippled. We may teach them some art and make them self-supporting Muslims.

There are thousands of homeless children, who, for want of right-training wander in the streets and ultimately become shameless beggars, pick-pockets, thieves and what not. We can establish Husainic schools and colleges with the money we had reserved for Husain the Martyr. In these institutions dedicated to the name of the Imam, we should try to inculcate in these innocent Muslims the love of Truth and Freedom and a will to sacrifice their all for them. It is the path of Duty. If we just do it we will realize after a short period, say ten years, that instead of the feeble tazias of wood and paper there would be huge buildings of brick and mortar commemorating the sacred memory of the sacred Martyrs.

More sublime and dignified than these buildings would be the hand of young innocents children imbibing the spirit of Karbala and thus becoming the living images of Husain—peace be on his soul.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Hostility To National Flag.

Congress flags on institutions attached to the Allahabad University have been removed by order of the Vice-Chancellor, who, in his turn, was ordered by the Government to do so. It is difficult for an ordinary Vice-Chancellor to defy Government's wishes. We are, therefore, inclined to sympathise with, rather than condemn, him. But the United Provinces Government's sudden discovery that National Flags were a menace to the University and, perhaps, a grave danger to the very existence of Government is a different matter. A passionate distaste for the National Flag during the Civil Disobedience movement, however objectionable, was at least intelligible since Government were fighting a National Movement of which the Flag was the symbol. But to-day when there is, by mutual consent, at least a suspension of the fight for the purpose of exploring possible avenues for peace, this hostility to the National Flag is not exactly a credit to Sir Malcolm Hailey and his Government. Where is the much-vaunted spirit of the Truce?

Government House Surprise.

Apropos of the Oudh Taluqdars' reputation to Gandhi about the Agrarian distress in U.P., the Anglo-Indian journal of Allahabad has "reason" to believe there was considerable surprise at Government House at a number of Taluqdars having made the journey to Naini Tal for such purpose. "We have every reason to believe the accuracy of the Pioneer's statement. But why was 'considerable surprise' expressed at Government House? Why are Taluqdars expected to have nothing to do with Gandhi on pain of 'considerable surprise'? Bureaucratic prestige is still regarded as transcending all decent notions of respecting the Nation and its representatives. And yet we hear a good deal of cant about 'Government Houses' having begun to defer to changing times.

Week Surrender.

At a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a few days ago Dr. N. N. Law, speaking on the Britisher's claim to equality of trading rights in India, urged the plea, probably as an extenuating circumstance, that a failure to secure such agreement would have led to the break down of the R. T. Conference. Mr. Gaganvihar L. Mehta rightly argued that this fact only showed how the British realised the vital importance of the subject and that a necessarily temporary break-down would have been better than a patched up and unsatisfactory agreement in which a vital right of India was surrendered.

A Complete Exposure.

Mr. Mehta has dealt with the whole subject more fully in a pamphlet entitled "Equality of Trading Rights", which is a reprint with some additions and alterations of his article in the "Modern Review" for April. The pamphlet contains only 13 pages but it is a well-reasoned and thorough exposure of the Britishers' preposterous claim. Mr. Mehta brings out the serious implications of the proposed vague safeguard and shows that it is a menace to India's economic development and a humiliation to the Indian people. With a number of historical illustrations the author shows that all free countries have maintained the right to discriminate between nationals and non-nationals and to reserve certain domestic spheres of trade for nationals. After quoting examples from the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Chile and Rumania, he points out that "even in the British Empire, free trade England does not permit a foreigner to be a proprietor in part of whole of a British ship under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1884, which reserves certain rights in regard to British ships for natural born and naturalised British subjects only." Britain has not yet fully recognised that India is negotiating with her for complete freedom.

KARNATAK CONFERENCES

AT HUKERI

URGENT DEMAND FOR UNIFICATION

(BY B. N. DATAR.)

On the 26th and 27th of this month, delegates from all the far-flung parts of Karnataka, are going to flock at Hukeri in Belgaum District, to participate in the deliberations of three conferences: viz., the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference, the Karnatak Unification Conference and the Karnatak Ladies' Conference. The Reception Committee of these forthcoming gatherings have been extremely fortunate in securing able presidents of All-India fame to guide their deliberations. Sriji Pt. Jannalal Bajaj, one of the staunchest disciples of Gandhi, presides over the Political Conference. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, the President of the Unification Conference, comes from Andhra, which has suffered equally with Karnataka by the senseless joining of its different parts with different and heterogeneous provinces. He is, therefore, best fitted to help Karnataka in evolving effective plans for an early redress of this common and agonising grievance. Shrimati Durgabai Joshi has done much in Belar for converting the masses there to Gandhi's preachings. She would therefore be the best guide to Karnatak ladies in their endeavours to serve the nation and to better their own lot. S. J. Kannad Sadashiv Rao has been an unflinching follower of Gandhi during the last 10 years and has done much for the spread of Khaddar in Karnataka. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that he has been requested to open the Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition at Hukeri. The Taluka of Hukeri was one of the most organised areas in Karnataka, during the last Satyagraha fight, thanks to the ceaseless and patriotic efforts of S. J. S. N. Deshpande, M. P. Patil and others. Its contribution to the nation's fight had been considerable and as such it richly deserves the honour bestowed upon it, of holding the All-Karnatak Conferences this year. It is also the recognition by Congress leaders, of the pre-eminence of rural, over urban areas, in national matters. The Brahmin-non-Brahmin and the Kanarese-Marathi controversies have all been hushed by a better and closer understanding amongst co-workers. Enthusiasm amongst the villagers for Congress cause, is ever on the increase. The success of these conferences there-fore, will be a great help to the nation.

(Continued on page 7.)

Country League's Tears For Agrarians.

SEE-SAW POLICY OF GOVT. CONDEMNED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CANNING, May 21.
What is characterised by Major Vanrenen, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Country League as the "See-Saw Policy" of the Government of India since 1917 is sought to be emphasised in a pamphlet which has been circulated to certain Chambers of Commerce giving an outline of its views on the agrarian situation. The statement giving the results of this policy for each year will be found particularly interesting.

The disturbed condition of India during the past 12 years and especially during the past 12 months, has very detrimentally affected the economic condition of the agrarian population, as also have certain measures of the Central Legislature and certain omissions of the Government of India. Wrong actions or actions taken at the wrong time since 1919, have been largely the cause of the disturbances.

The adverse measures of the Central Legislature have been due to:

(a) Unsuitable system of representation, (b) Wholly inadequate representation of the agrarian classes, (c) Unsuitable representatives; either town-bred and unsympathetic or not economically minded or astute, (d) The lack of influence of the Provincial Legislatures on the Central.

ADVERSE MEASURES.

The adverse measures have been:—(a) The enforcement of a higher exchange rate than ours round by 22 years' experience to be the most suitable, India is the only country in the world to have her currency appreciated above the pre-war level, (b) The excessive increase in duties on imported cotton goods to 15 per cent, and now to 20 per cent.

The immediate results of the adverse measures on the agrarian population have been:—

ON COTTON GOODS.

The measure has chiefly affected the biggest purchaser of Indian grown cotton, The comparative figures for raw cotton for 10 years, 1921-30 have been in lakhs of bales on an average:— Exports to Far East 21.8, Total exports 35.5, Indian consumption 27.5, Total crop 63.0.

PITY THE CULTIVATOR.

Owing to the largely increased duty on cotton goods the agrarian population has to pay more for clothes and gets less for cotton produce, in that countries which import raw cotton from

India are compelled to reduce their prices accordingly, and Indian Mills are thus enabled to secure their requirements at prices below parity. The price of Indian cotton has been much below parity with prices in America during the current year, although the Indian parity has improved just recently owing to the good off-take at low prices and to sentimental reasons.

Goods have been further increased by 5 per cent to 20 per cent of the increase in the budget of last year on the agrarian population, and in spite of the more intense agricultural depression.

Lord Irwin had not been a year in the country when in 1927 the Bill that has been the cause of the distrust of Britain, was carried by a majority of only a single vote, despite the greatest exertions of all the officials and Europeans in the Assembly to gain support for the measure. Those inducements have added to the distrust. Officials and business men do not make good politicians and the inducement offered in the Assembly have proved hollow. India and the Agrarian classes have become impoverished, and the economic reaction on Britain is very marked.

It has been the wrong way to go about the stimulation of exports from Britain. To gain the love and affection of the people of India and retain their confidence in the straightforwardness of Britain and the British is the only means. Indians are very responsive to kind treatment. I will conclude by emphasising the see-saw policy since 1917 and the results.

1917 Pronouncement Good, 1919 Rowlett Act very bad, wrong time, 1920 Hunter Commission very bad outcome of the Rowlett Act, 1921 Lord Reading-Gandhi interview bad, 1922 Jai for Gandhi good, 1923 Release of Gandhi bad, Insistence on doubling salt tax bad, 1925 Composition of Currency Commission very bad, 1927 Enactment of Currency Bill very bad, Statutory Commission appointed very good, 1929 Lord Irwin's pronouncement very good, 1930 Lord Irwin's policy very good, Round Table Conference Excellent, 1931 Lord Irwin-Gandhi interview good (right time) but too prolonged, 1930 Duty on cotton goods increased to 15 per cent, bad, 1931 Duty on cotton goods increased to 20 per cent, very bad, Wheat imports allowed free very bad.

SPORTING NEWS

Helen Wills And Wimbledon.

Following close on the cable that Mrs. Helen Wills Moody would defend her title at Wimbledon this year comes another special cable that the world's Singles champion will not be able to participate in this year's Tournament.

Mrs. Wills Moody will however compete for the Wightman Cup and the Forest Hills Championships in August next.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN RACEHORSE SOLD.

Although the price has not been disclosed, Stephen II, the famous Australian race-horse has been sold by Mr. Sol Green to Mr. Gerald Deane, who was acting on behalf of himself and Mr. Somerville Tattersall. They intend to race the horse in partnership and he will be trained at Manton. Stephen II won most of the principal races in Australia but he has been in England two years and in the three races he has competed has failed to run up to expectations. Stephen is by Saltsay who carried Lord Astor's colours to victory in the Eclipse Stakes in 1923.

WALL-ENGLAND CRICKETER TO RETIRE.

Jack Hobbs, the famous Surrey and all England cricketer, has announced his intention to retire from first class cricket at the end of the present season. Hobbs is 48 years old and feels the strain of advancing years. He has recorded 177 centuries in a brilliant

BAIL TO MEERUT ACCUSED

Prosecution Raises Important Points.

APPLICATION REFERRED TO FULLER BENCH.

ALLAHABAD, May 25.
To-day, Mr. Justice Moss King of the Allahabad High Court ordered the bail application of Philip Spratt and twelve other accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, filed by Mr. R. S. Pandit to be placed before a fuller Bench for decision, as Mr. Kemp for the Crown, raised an important question for decision not decided by the Bench which released on bail Hutchinson and Nimbkar, namely, the desirability of releasing on bail persons who, he alleged, were avowed Communists, and who might continue their activities while on bail.—A. P.

BRITISH BOXER'S SUCCESS.

The European fly-weight title was not involved when Jackie Brown, the English fly-weight champion and challenger met Lucian Popesco, the Roumanian who holds the European title. Popesco failed to make the weight and it became a contest at catchweights. Brown won comfortably on points over 15 rounds and is now in the running for a world's title contest.

OUR SHOLAPUR LETTER

Renewed Congress Activities

RAJWADE CONGRATULATED

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

Huge meetings are held here almost every day and public opinion is being educated on healthy national lines. At a mass meeting of over 10,000 persons held yesterday at 7.50 p.m. in the Tilak Chauri with Mr. Lall, pleader in the chair, the congratulations were offered to Mr. Rajwade for his unconditional release. A number of speakers paid glowing tributes to Mr. Rajwade for his courage.

Mr. Rajwade after being garlanded on behalf of a number of organisations thanked the citizens for the congratulations offered to him and observed that the charges against him of having tried to run away when police went to arrest him had an origin in the then mentality of Government officers themselves.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.
The number of Congress members is increased has 10 times to 1033 where as it was only about 100 last year, prior to Martial Law. Swadeshi is very vigorously advocated and Congress leaders are busy urging the use of pure khaddar. Recently big Swadeshi Stores owned by Shri. Manikchand Shana were opened at the hands of Mr. K. M. Munshi of Bombay who in one of his lectures during his visit to Sholapur explained the Karachi Congress message.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

Fervent appeals are made for Hindu-Muslim Unity and it is also contemplated to establish a permanent conciliation board to work throughout the whole district.

Nationalist Mohandas opinion is being rapidly assimilated and Mr. Shaikat Aji's cry for separate electorates stands condemned both on platform and in the press.

Preparations are going on to hold a District Congress Conference at Sholapur and it is understood that this Conference will chiefly devote its time to find out proper means to do constructive work of effecting foreign cloth boycott and prohibition of liquor.

AIMER CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Muslims' Co-Operation

The President, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer, wires:— "Elections of Ajmer District Congress Committee were held on 24th inst., under the auspices of the Executive Committee, Sits. A. A. Zuberi and B. S. Pathick acted as polling officers. The following office-bearers along with 51 representatives and 18 members for the Executive and 17 members for the Province were elected.

B. S. Pathick, President, G. S. Bhargava Vice-President, Chutantal, Gen. Secretary, R. C. Bapat, Secretary.

Elections were a great success inasmuch as this time both the old parties became united. Muslims who had hitherto kept aloof co-operated whole-heartedly.

ELECTIONS CHALLENGED.

Grounds For Objections.

(From Our Correspondent).

THE AJMER, May 25.

From the annual elections for the Ajmer District Congress Committee held yesterday a large number of voters withdrew, and walked out in protest against the alleged objectionable procedure. I understand dissenters who include prominent workers of the province and District, have requested the Provincial Congress Committee to set aside yesterday's elections. Among their objections the principal are that no list of candidates was published by the District Congress Committee, that entrance to the polling booth was not closed at the appointed time, that the candidates themselves were the polling officers and that persons clad in cloth other than Khaddi and even non-members were allowed to vote and stand as candidates.

OFFICIAL PIN-PRICKS.

In Sirsi And Siddapur.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 23.

In most cases, gun-licenses cancelled or suspended during the Civil Disobedience Movement. In Sirsi and Siddapur have not yet been renewed. 95 per cent of the area of these talukas is thickly covered with forests full of wild beasts, wild boars, monkeys, wild elephants cause immense havoc to crops. So, guns for these villages are neither a luxury nor an ornament, but absolute necessities for the protection of life and property. To add to these, there are tigers and chittas infesting these forests. Not only has Government taken away the guns, but it is delaying unnecessarily the renewal of these licenses. It is said that license-holders are asked again to apply to the Mamlatdars with a statement that they have ceased to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement. The whole

KARNATAK CONFERENCES AT HUKERI

(Continued from page 6.)
force is almost a foregone conclusion.

PROBLEM BEFORE THE CONFERENCES.

Karnatak has always been known even in official circles, as a "Gandhi" province. It has intelligent though implicit faith in the Great Leader. It, therefore, passes without saying, that the Gandhian-Irwin agreement will be unanimously endorsed by the Karnataka Provincial Conference. The complete and disciplined organization of Congress Committees has already been taken in hand and it is likely that further and more precise directions will be given by the Conference in this behalf. The boycott of foreign cloth requires the immediate attention of all national workers. Foreign yarn to the tune of more than a crore of rupees is annually imported in Karnataka for weaving sarees. This must stop forthwith. Vigorous though peaceful picketing will have to be started at various centres to bring round merchants who have been, at places, attempting to import and sell foreign cloth and yarn. The services of patriotic ladies will be required in this behalf; and the Ladies' Conference will, it is hoped, give a clear mandate to our sisters in this matter. The province also expects an unequivocal lead from these conferences in respect of a greater emphasis on Khaddar and the Khaddar mentality in our towns and villages. Sri. Jammal Bajaj will, it is expected, call upon the province, to carry out in full vigour, the other items as well, of the constructive programme. The Ladies' Conference will have to point out, in unmistakable terms, the best ways and means of bringing about the emancipation of our womenfolk, and the harnessing of their services in a greater measure in the cause of the motherland.

UNIFICATION, THE CRYING NEED OF THE HOUR.

But, the most urgent problem of the day is immediate unification, of all the different parts of Karnataka, now tacked to Madras and Bombay presidencies and Coorg, into a separate and autonomous province. It is needless in this short article, to dwell upon the many strong and convincing reasons, why Karnataka wants a province of its own. Leaders of All-India fame and recognition, have accepted this principle; the Nehru Report definitely recommended the formation of a Karnataka province. Even Government Reports on constitutional problems have been compelled to recognise the merits of this problem. There has all along been a strong agitation in Karnataka on this issue. Nationalism in Karnataka is so strong that it refused to place its case before the Simon Commission. During the last year's struggle, it put forth its best endeavours. Now that peace is in sight, and a new Swaraj Constitution, on the anvil, it looks up to the Congress to help it in securing its objective. Karnataka has been a voice in the wilderness under the present provincial governments. It has been almost completely denied the few facilities that it had in other areas. If under the New Dispensation, the same sorry state of affairs were to continue Karnataka would have fought for Swaraj in vain. It wants to develop its resources and come in a line with the other advanced provinces in India. Its aims are perfectly fair and just, and as such, the sooner, All-India leaders, give effect to them, the better; Karnataka wants this problem to be discussed and fought out at the Round Table Conference. It expects the Congress to lend its full support to it. Fortunately, Gandhiji is reported to have blessed this demand of Karnataka. If the Round Table Conference is to be fully representative of all interests in India, Government ought to nominate one or two capable leaders from Karnataka as members of the R. T. C. Andhra and Orissa amongst others are smarting under similar grievances. In any case it is necessary for all these provinces to co-ordinate their efforts and present a united front on this issue. The selection of a capable Andhra leader of All-India reputation, as President of the Unification Conference, is specially designed to bring about this inter-provincial co-ordination. Will the Congress and the British Government rise to the occasion, remove this age-long grievance and earn the eternal gratitude of Karnataka, Andhra, and other dismembered provinces?

INDIA FREED MEANS HUMANITY SAVED.

(Continued from page 1.)

I want a Socialist republic in India. The exact form the Socialist State will take it is not possible to detail at this stage. We can at this stage outline only the main principles and features of the Socialist State. The message which I have to give is one of complete all round undiluted freedom. We want political freedom, whereby is meant the constitution of an independent Indian State, free from the control of British Imperialism. It should be quite clear to everybody that independence means severance from the British Empire and on this point there should be no vagueness or mental reservation. Secondly, we want complete economic emancipation. Every human being must have the right to work and the right to a living wage. There shall be no drones in our society and no unearned incomes. There must be equal opportunities for all. Above all there should be a fair, just and equitable distribution of wealth. For this purpose it may be necessary for the state to take over the control of the means of production and distribution of wealth. Thirdly, we want complete social equality. There shall be no caste, no depressed classes. Every man will have the same rights, the same status, in society. Further there shall be no inequality between the sexes either in social status or in law and woman will be in every way an equal partner of man.

NO THEORY CAN SAVE US.

We have begun to feel that no theory can save us unless we can create a better type of men from amongst ourselves. This is also the experience of history and that is why we find that

INDIA FREED MEANS HUMANITY SAVED.

(Continued from page 1.)
tute the essence of Socialism as I understand it—of the socialism that I would like to see established in India.

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MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Hutchinson & Nimbkar Protest Against Judge's Order.

Sohan Singh 'An Opponent Of Non-Violence.'

MEERUT, May 23.
At the commencement of the proceedings before the Session Judge in the Meerut Conspiracy Case to-day Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh, an accused, was informed by the Judge that the application made by him along with the other accused on bail, for the grant of the usual Moharram holidays was rejected. The application was made by the accused in order that they might have time to go to their homes in Calcutta, Bombay to arrange for their defence.

Mr. Nimbkar said that the order hampered their defence, and was contrary to the spirit of the High Court order granting bail.

Later Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Nimbkar filed a written protest against the order of the Judge.

Mr. Sohan Singh resuming his statement declared that he was a revolutionary and an opponent of non-violence.

Speaking on the charge, Josh said that even the prosecution had admitted that there was no criminal overt act in the conspiracy and the whole evidence only showed that we held certain views and propagated them. The evidence was not of illegal acts, but of revolutionary views. It was a prosecution for holding views and not for illegal acts. The issues involved in the case were the elementary rights of citizenship, viz. liberty of speech and right of association. Josh then read out extracts from the "Public Safety Bill" and the Viceroy's speech wherein the official policy towards the Communists' movement was outlined. Mr. Josh concluded his statement to-day.

FLIGHT OF POOR PEASANTS.

MEERUT, May 22.

"Land to the Peasant, abolition of landlordism," this was the substance of the peasant programme put forward by Sohan Singh Josh yesterday and he resumed his statement on the agrarian revolution to-day. He continued:—

"The agrarian revolution is misunderstood as a revolution of the peasant against a class fighting single handed against its oppressors. The history of the peasant movements of the world teaches us that this has never been so. In the period of dawn of capitalism or the epoch of bourgeois revolution the agrarian revolutions were carried out under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. In the modern period of Imperialism the proletariat is the leader of the revolution. It is the proletariat which alone can support the peasants in all their struggles against all their exploiters, the other classes are in one way or the other related to the rural exploiters. The fighting alliance between the proletariat and peasantry has a further basis in India, as the proletariat of to-day is the poor peasant of yesterday and he knows the plight and misery of the poor peasants, from whom he himself has come, too well."

INDIA FREED MEANS HUMANITY SAVED.

(Continued from page 1.)

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TRIBUTES TO LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

Allahabad Observes Hartal

ALLAHABAD, May 23.
The Allahabad Congress Committee decided to-night immediately on hearing the news of the death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad to appeal to the citizens of Allahabad to observe a complete hartal to-morrow. The committee's decision was advertised by the Congress "buglers" late at night.

SIR T. B. SAPRU.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru paid a glowing tribute to the late Maharaja of Mahmudabad, in an interview with the representative of the "Leader". He said:—

I have been deeply shocked to hear of the timely death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. I had the honour and pleasure of enjoying personal friendship with him for many years past and to me it is a great personal shock to lose such a good and true friend. In his death India loses a leader of great distinction who believed in genuine nationalism and who always worked for unity among Hindus and Mahomedans. His loss at this juncture is all the more to be regretted as there was nothing more dear to his heart than that the two communities should come to a genuine settlement on which the superstructure of Indian freedom and Indian Self-Government could be firmly built. Not only the public life of these provinces but of the whole of India is to-day poorer by the loss we have sustained.

M. MAHOMED YAKUB.

The sudden death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has elicited warm tributes from two of his personal friends in Simla. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A. says:—

"In the sad death of Sir Mahomed Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad India has lost one of her noblest sons, the Musalmans one of their most prominent and distinguished leaders and the Nationalists one of their staunch and foremost supporters. The late Maharaja was a great exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity and a connecting link between the two communities. At the present juncture, when his services were badly needed by the country, his death comes as a great national calamity. Although very tenacious and strong in his convictions, he had a most charming personality and extremely polished manners. He was a very fine specimen of the old Muslim aristocracy and refined Moghul culture and the gap caused by his death can hardly be filled up."

SYED RAZA ALI.

Syed Raza Ali, a member of the Public Service Commission, says:— "It is not possible to realise at present the magnitude of the loss the country has suffered by the death of the Maharaja of Mah-

throughout the ages, along with the search of a theory, there has gone on the search of a better type of man. Sometimes it is the Greek Diogenes in search of good man; sometimes it is the Indian in search of a "Guru" or an avatar; some times, again, it is the German Nietzsche in search of a Superman. Let us therefore realise once for all that no theory or "ism" whether imported from abroad or reared in our own soil, can save India unless we can create a better and nobler type of men.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

For organising the country, I would suggest the following programme.

- (1) Organisation of peasants and workers on a socialistic programme.
- (2) Organisation of young men and women into volunteer corps under strict discipline.
- (3) Extensive movement for the abolition of social and religious superstitions of all kinds.
- (4) Organisations of women's associations for propagating among our womenfolk the idea of all round freedom, and equality.
- (5) Creation of a new literature for giving expression to the new thought in the country.
- (6) Country wide propaganda for popularising the new idea of the age.

India is to-day the Keystone of Imperialism throughout the world. India's freedom therefore spells the destruction of world Imperialism for this reason, India has to be saved. And, further, she has to be saved because the world is poorer without India's contribution to the culture and civilization of the world. I have always said and maintained even at the risk of being criticised and misunderstood in certain quarters, that India has something new—something original to give to the world and the whole world is anxiously awaiting that gift. The last gift that India will probably make to the world is a new socio-economic order and a body politic which will have lessons for the entire human race. Friends, let us therefore rise and resolve to make India free and content in our faith that India freed means humanity saved.—Bande Mataram.

mudabad. An erudite Persian scholar, a poet of no mean order, a most charming host, he was perhaps the best model of the old Muslim culture. A perfect aristocrat by birth and the owner of one of the largest estates in India, he exchanged early in life the ease and comfort of a taluqdar for the toils of public life which had few attractions in those days. He it was who brought the Congress and the All-India Muslim League closer together, and it was through his influence that the two bodies held their sessions for the first time at one place. It was at Lucknow that the historic Congress-League pact was arrived at in the last week of December 1916. He was a fearless critic, when occasion arose, both of the Government and his own countrymen. If he staked his estate by defying a Governor in the days of the Cawnpore mosque trouble in 1913, he had equal courage to oppose the non-co-operation movement in 1920.

"In our generation no man has done more to promote political education among Indian Musalmans. Unfortunately political India is at present divided into two rival camps—Hindus and Muslims—but, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad's burning patriotism put the interests of the country before everything else. Always a staunch supporter of the British connection, he firmly believed that the best way to maintain that connection was to admit India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on terms of perfect equality. He knew that Dominion Status was an impossibility as long as the communal problem remained unsolved and spent the last years of his life in dispelling the distrust each community has of the other. I visited him a couple of months ago when he was an invalid and spent three hours with him; for two of these three hours we discussed nothing but this question. He was an advocate of joint electorate with necessary safeguards.

HARTAL IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 25.

A 'hartal' was declared for yesterday by the Town Congress Committee in memory of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, and was observed throughout the town, except in Aminabad, where it was partial. A silent mourning procession headed by Mr. C. B. Gupta and Mr. Kallaspada Verma, President and Secretary respectively of the Town Congress Committee, passed through the principal thoroughfares of the city, terminating in Aminabad Park, where a large meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Nasim, Advocate.—A. P.

MR. BAPAT.

(BY A MAHARATTA).

Mr. Pandurang Mahadeo Bapat, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with his Satyagraha intended to obstruct the progress of the Tata Hydro-electric works in Mulshi Peta has now been released. He arrives in Bombay this morning and a reception has rightly been arranged in his honour by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Bapat came into particular prominence in 1921 when the Mulshi satyagraha agitation sent several Young Maharattas to prison in the peasants' war against the Tatas, who expropriated them of their lands for their hydro-electric project. His discourses on Satyagraha and his ethics filled the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle". The controversy which then went on showed to what extent Mr. Bapat was versed in the Hindu ethics and philosophy. His adversary in that controversy was no less a man than Mahatma Gandhi. The philosophic basis of the activities of the Maharatta politicians and publicists was most brilliantly explained by Mr. Bapat in those days and that being the same even to-day, sharp controversies still crop up from time to time between the Mahatma Gandhi followers of the Mahatma Gandhi and many of his Maharatta coadjutors. In fact younger congressmen like Messrs. Shankar Rao Deo, who himself is a disciple of Mr. Bapat and took his first satyagraha lesson in Mulshi and Messrs. G. V. Kerkar, B. G. Kher, S. P. Vardhan and others have carried on this co-operation further and a solid party of youngmen now stands for minimising philosophic differences between Gandhi and the Maharatta methods and maximising the numerous points of contact. It is fortunate that Mr. Bapat comes again in the midst of his friends to help them and give them new inspiration.

'ZENITH'
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

CONJUROR'S TRICK OF PRODUCING MONEY OUT OF AIR

Appalling Devastation And Wastage
Of Great War

COTTON IS BEARING FULL SHARE

AMERICAN FUTURES

Liverpool, May 6.

The market during the week has again demonstrated the pressure of an undercurrent of doubt and instability, governed in a great measure, by international weakness in various stock and commodity markets which undermine general confidence, and without which no real improvement in values can be expected to materialise, states Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson.

ENGLAND'S BUDGET

In our own country, the Budget presentation has taken place, and whilst there is a certain feeling of relief that no actual increase in taxation is contemplated, it would be idle to deny the fact that the method of dealing with the National accounts creates a disturbing feeling in the minds of thinking men who look in vain for any constructive ideas as to how unemployment is to be countered or how the leakage resultant from such a grave position is to be checked, or at least minimised. The fundamental economic facts which should be dealt with strictly in the category to which they really belong, are mixed up with partisan political views to such an extent that they do not allow of that attempt to "set our house in order" which the ordinary man in the street sees to be absolutely urgent. Meanwhile, Labour, whilst in many instances individually recognising that new lines of thought and new co-operative efforts are essential as between employers and employed, yet allow their official spokesmen to give voice to ideas indicating even greater expenditure, based on some fantastic notion that the country has the conjuror's trick of producing money out of the air, and ignoring the fact that it has first to be created by productive work. In other countries we see, and particularly in this noticeable in the United States, that the troubles that have pursued for the last ten years are now commencing to be felt in a somewhat acute form elsewhere. The whole world is at long last commencing to feel the appalling devastation and wastage of the Great War, but, unfortunately, in many instances, bringing to the problems with which they are faced, a mentality coloured only by the remembrance of enormous paper profits, in which all classes of life had their share, and which were in truth only created by a series of circumstances entirely outside the ordinary workings of economic laws. Small wonder then that the world, troubled, unsettled, and with the various so-called "leaders" split up amongst themselves as to how these international problems can best be solved, finds confidence almost entirely lacking and the two fundamentals of business are surely this very confidence in the future, and something like stability of values of basic commodities. In the present, Cotton being one of the greatest of the commodities has necessarily to bear its full share of this worldwide unrest and its values react almost every wind that blows from whatever quarter it may come. We have pointed out before that cotton is not suffering so much from over-production as from under-consumption, but if there is to be no likelihood of any marked alteration in the latter factor for some little time to come, then obviously the only possibility of any real rise in values must come from a further contraction of the potential supplies to be furnished by the new crop. And, this brings us once again to the question of how the outlook is shaping.

round an estimated reduction of between 10 and 12 per cent. Fertiliser sales in six States to the end of April (by which time it is usual for all such purchases to have been made) show a reduction of 30 per cent below those of last year. Meanwhile, from various parts of the cotton belt we get continuous reports of abnormally low temperatures, and excessive rains where the latter are not needed, and this question of low temperatures brings in its train the further thought that such may retard the weevil "emergence," whilst, as a sequel, storing up possibilities of heavier weevil damage later in the summer. It is a recognition that these various factors are operating which have resulted, on some days of the week under review, in a definite undertone of steadiness being noticeable and on Monday and Tuesday in New York and Liverpool respectively, being responsible for a really sharp improvement from the lower prices which had just previously been touched. It is, of course, always a significant fact that on any improvements, or when any steadiness of outside influences is apparent, the supply of contracts in the New York and Liverpool markets are found to be scarce, and, on these occasions, it is not difficult for one to realise that should a continuation of improving outside influences be witnessed (and the New York stock market is a leading factor in this respect) sharp advances might easily be witnessed based primarily on the cotton outlook itself.

A wet May is proverbially a bad thing for the crop generally, and working under the restricted financial facilities available for the Southern planter this season, even ordinarily normal poor weather would, we think, be accentuated in its relationship to possible productivity per acre. Altogether, the situation is full of interesting possibilities, and were it not for extraneous circumstances, we would be inclined to believe that last Monday's prices touched a low point which is not likely to be repeated for some time, if at all during the next few months. Unfortunately, however, nobody can with any degree of accuracy foretell whether the worst of the position has yet been seen in the United States, or whether we are to experience further upset in that most important of markets.

SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

Turning to details, the week-end figures were disappointing in so far as a comparative decrease in "world takings" were concerned, as it had been generally anticipated that week by week now they should show an increase over the corresponding period of last year. We still think, however, that this happening is more likely to be the case than not, from now onwards. At one period during the week, namely on Monday, we touched the low point of 5.12d. for May, this marking 22 points decline from last Wednesday's close, but from this point we recovered sharply yesterday.

There has been fair but steady trade calling throughout the week and a little "short" covering counterbalanced at the same time by fairly free liquidation of stale "Bull" accounts, the holders of which failed to take advantage of the rise some six weeks ago. The local stock position is interesting, for, notwithstanding extraordinary small deliveries of American cottons, this stock decreased 13,000 bales on the week. We consider that this season up to date the Lancashire trade has taken only 799,000 bales of American growths, as against 726,000 of what are called "outside growths". Brazilian, Peruvian, East African and East Indian stocks, are all below the corresponding figures of last year—in one instance, namely, Brazilian, there are only 52,000 bales lying here, against 150,000 on the 1st of May, 1930—then it is only fair to presume that a comparatively heavier proportion of "takings" for the balance of the season is likely to swing over to the American growth of cotton. Were it not for the abnormally and rather unexpected supplies of Russian cotton, which total 10,000 bales, we should have had the smaller stock that Liverpool has had for some years. There is therefore, an obviously vulnerable position, as far as the contract market is concerned, disclosed here, for all these "outside growths" are almost certainly hedged by American contracts, and the covering of same might

be a matter of some difficulty later.

The straddle differences, as between this and the Overseas markets, have varied but little on balance on the week, although temporarily on Tuesday operations could have been executed on a very narrow parity. We still think that the spring months are worthy of attention on the part of "straddle" operators. The differences between the various months locally have hardly varied at all, only merely a fractional hardening of the summer positions against new crop options can be noted.

Summing up the position generally, we would say with our present lights, that values now current are much more tempting for a "Bull" operation than a "Bear" one, and that on any fresh setback we would be inclined to make conservative purchases of early new crop positions, anticipating that the usual chapter of accidents in a growing crop are bound to repeat themselves in this one, and that although trade has definitely worsened again this last two or three weeks, it must not be forgotten that we are over 1,00d. per lb. down from the prices prevailing only a little over two months ago, and over 3,00d. per lb. under prices prevailing at this period twelve months ago. At the same time, we cannot look for any permanent improvement as yet, and the policy would seem to be a sound one to take quick profits when some materialise frequently owing to some temporary technical readjustment.

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GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,

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N.E.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize giving it useless.

PROSPECTS OF SUPPLY

Acres reports from various sources seem to be solidifying

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SUBHAS BOSE IN AHMEDABAD

Taken In Procession
Through City

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who arrived here this morning, was received at the station by the local Congress leaders and a large crowd. He was taken in a procession which, passing through a decorated route, terminated at the office of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

CONGRESS NEWS FROM UTKAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, May 20. The new Congress elections are over. The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee for the current year has been formed. In all the six Districts of the Province and particularly at Cuttack, there were keen contests in the election. The first P.C.C. after the election drew a record attendance of more than 75 persons, the total strength being 100. This is partly due to the general awakening after the Satyagrah Campaign in Utkal and partly due to the fact that the next session of the Indian national Congress is being held in Utkal.

For the year Acharya Harinar Das has been elected President of the P. C. C. and Pandit Nilakanth Das and S. J. Gopabandhu Chaudhary have been elected Secretaries. Pandit Nilkantha after resigning his seat in the Assembly, was twice thrown into the prison during the last Satyagrah movement and is now working strenuously for the success of the Congress in Utkal.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

Boycott of foreign cloth, by picketing and village propaganda as well, is the main work now besides boycott of intoxicating drugs. Vigorous picketing has been in progress in many parts of the Province and at several places. Dealers in foreign cloth have responded to the Congress Committees. The District of Balasore is leading as regards village reconstruction through self spinning, as it led in Salt Satyagraha last year. Unwarranted interference in Congress work was of late noticed in Sambalpur District where an over zealous Deputy Commissioner created some trouble.

Truce terms have not been carried into effect in a few cases and some prisoners are still in jail.

VIENNA BANK WOUND UP

Partner Commits Suicide

LONDON, May 25. Vienna.—Ludwig Schuller, partner of a private banking firm, Auspitz Lieben was found shot dead at Wiedenwald. Stephen Auspitz, principal partner, was prevented by a passkey from crowning in the Danube Canal. Winding up of their bank has been held necessary, consequent on recent difficulties of Creditanstalt, which itself was saved by Government's intervention.—Reuter.

KARNATAK'S ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

(Continued from page 12) It was also necessary to harness the great energy generated by the women's awakening by having women's institutions for training of workers and volunteers. To that end Karnataka National Service should be organised and efforts should be made to attract full time workers who would work with the zeal and faith of missionaries, workers pledged to truth and non-violence. There was also equal need of purging the Congress organization of unruly elements that have crept in and of insistence on strict discipline. Numbers ought to be sacrificed if need be in order that the whole organisation may be based on purity and honesty. The need was all the greater for picketing of foreign cloth and liquor which the Settlement permitted and sanctioned within well-defined limits could be pursued by workers and Congressmen of the genuine type.

As a member of the commercial community the speaker liked to address the commercial community in general and the foreign cloth dealers in particular. It was time that the commercial community rid itself of pursuits which however useful for their selfish ends were prejudicial to the interests of the country. The foreign cloth dealer ought to realise that his business had enslaved, impoverished and destroyed the moral fibre of the nation. Congressmen on their part should concentrate all their energies in persuading the customers to keep away from foreign cloth shops.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

The speaker next came to the Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights having already dealt with the meaning and implications of the resolution on the provisional settlement. The resolution of fundamental rights showed the truly democratic nature of the Swaraj on which the nation had set its heart. It was the poor man's Swaraj that was the nation's objective and the speaker exhorted the local bodies to take up those items of the resolution which directly concerned them. The speaker had the privilege of being near Mahatma whilst he was preparing the presidential address and as it was Monday Mahatma in response to the speaker's request to expound and elucidate the resolution on Fundamental Rights, had written out his views which he had incorporated in his speech in Mahatma's words. Here is a translation:

"The resolution on fundamental rights is the most important resolution of the Congress. It showed what kind of Swaraj the Congress wanted to achieve. That Swaraj was the poor man's Swaraj or Rama-Rajya. Rama symbolised justice and equity, Rama symbolised truth and charity. The resolution insists on religious toleration, which means that no one would be prevented from performing his religious obligations and the state shall favour no religion. Justice and equity meant the establishment of just and equitable relations between capital and labour, between landlord and tenant. The resolution insisted that the capitalist will cease to exploit the labourer and the labourer will studiously protect their interests. Not that these things will be there as a matter of course. I only mean that they will follow as the natural consequence of truth and non-violence. If Swaraj is achieved by those means. The question was whether we were following truth and non-violence. Rama Rajya could not be the result of truth and non-violence followed as a temporary expedient or policy. Rama Rajya can only come out of truth and non-violence pursued as a creed. Could a son ever fulfil his filial duties as a policy? Policy was essentially a temporary expedient which one might alter as circumstances altered, whatever be the cost. It was easy enough to follow truth and non-violence so long as no sacrifice or suffering was involved, but he who adhered to them in all circumstances even at the cost of life followed them as a creed. Truth and non-violence must be a creed and not policy with us, Congressmen."

ENFORCE THE RESOLUTION.

Let us therefore find out what parts of the resolution we can enforce even now. If we do not enforce the things that can be enforced to-day, Swaraj will be meaningless, for we cannot do after Swaraj things which we can do but will not do to-day. The resolution states that there shall be no untouchability under Swaraj constitution. Have we cast out the canker of untouchability? The resolution says that under Swaraj constitution there shall be no facilities for the licensing of liquor and drug shops. Have we cast out the drug and drink evil from our midst? The resolution goes on to say that under Swaraj Constitution all foreign cloth would be banned from India. But have we given up our

KARNATAK'S ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

infatuation for foreign cloth and become all khaddar clad? Similarly under Swaraj, according to this resolution Hindus and Mussalmans and Christians will live together, like true blood brothers. Have we cleansed our hearts of distrust and suspicion of one another? Under Swaraj, which the resolution pictures, there shall be no hatred or ill-will between the rich and the poor. Have the rich identified themselves with the poor and have the poor ceased to have ill-will towards the rich. Under the Swaraj Constitution we want the maximum emoluments to officials not to exceed Rs. 900. But do those who are getting more to-day give their philanthropic purposes? Have our millionaires adjusted their standard of living to this scale of payment? It is difficult to give a decisive reply to these questions to-day. We are to-day slowly groping our way towards our ideal of Rama Rajya or the Rule of Righteousness. This resolution is intended to keep this goal constantly before our eyes and to stimulate our endeavours to attain it."

The speaker commended the resolution to the audience for their careful and earnest study and appealed to them to set about implementing it forthwith. SEPARATE CONSOLIDATED PROVINCE OF KARNATAK. Referring to the question of the creation of a separate consolidated province of Karnataka the speaker reminded the audience that the Congress had adopted the proposal for the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis ten years ago and the Nehru Committee had ratified the principle underlying it. He therefore deprecated the idea of sending a delegation to London to press forth this proposal before the Round Table Conference. The matter could safely be left in the hands of Mahatma and the Congress and the energy and the resources thus saved turned to better account in advancing constructive work. The creation of a separate Karnataka province, he went on to remind them would enhance their duty towards non-Kanarese speaking sections of their population who would always be there. It was up to them therefore to cultivate an attitude of broad tolerance towards them.

Addressing next those who did not believe in the principle of non-violence he invited them to take note of the wonderful and phenomenal mass awakening that had taken place in the country as a result of Gandhi's campaign of non-violence as a policy even if they could not adopt it as a principle. The cool courage and bravery displayed by even women and children was made possible only by the atmosphere of non-violence. On the contrary demoralisation had resulted where violence had burst out. He therefore appealed to them to suspend their programme at least for some years and give their wholehearted co-operation to the Congress in its non-violent effort. They should not at least hinder even if they could not help.

The speaker concluded his address by paying a glowing tribute to Karnataka, a province that the late Lokmanya loved so dearly and on which he reckoned so much, a province that had the proud privilege of bridging the gulf between the opposing factions in the Congress after the fateful Surat split, a province that had taken such a leading and prominent part during the non-co-operation campaign and given to Mahatma his wholehearted support from its very inception, the only province that has had the honour of holding a Congress under the presidency of Mahatma; a province that has in the past distinguished itself in so many ways was naturally expected to fulfil usually high hopes in the future in the field of constructive work and should fighting have to be resumed, which God forbid, the Karnataka, he doubted not, would again form the vanguard in the fight for freedom.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE

Hukeri Ready Now

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUKERI, May 25. Arrangements for Karnataka Conferences are complete. Offices of Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, Ahil Karnataka Swadeshi Sabha and Karnataka Unification Sangha were opened yesterday. Delegates are arriving.

THE COUNCIL OF KARNATAK

The Council of Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee is meeting this evening, with a heavy agenda. Subjects Committee of the Unification Conference is meeting this night. Dr. Patil, Sitarayya, President-elect, is arriving by evening. Kaka Kalekar opens the Swadeshi exhibitions to-morrow morning. The Reception Committee has spared no pains in making elaborate arrangements for everything.

IRISH HOSPITALS

DERBY SWEEP

Total Stands At £2,700,000

17 BIG PRIZES FOR LUCKY MEN

LONDON, May 25.

Auditors in Dublin are now totaling up the takings in Irish Hospitals Derby Sweep, which was closed on Saturday. It is unofficially stated that the takings amount to two million sterling, one estimate being that the total is 2,700,000. In any case it is safe to say that world's record has been secured. There will, therefore, be about seventeen first, second and third prizes of thirty, fifteen, and ten thousand sterling, as each £100,000 subscribed is considered as a unit. Drawers of other horses get roughly £800. The draw begins on Saturday. All big prizes will be drawn on first day.—Reuter.

WANTED STUDENTS ORGANISATION

Appeal To Indian Students

Mr. Tirth G. Sabhani, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, Karachi, writes:—

The All-India Students' convention held at Karachi under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed a resolution calling upon the students to unite themselves and form their centres and carry out the programme chalked out there. I on behalf of the Committee request the various secretaries of Students' organisations throughout India to let me know the names and places of their organisations and a brief information about their activities. I appeal to the students to come forward and form such Organisations, wherever there are none. Students community must organise itself now so that a powerful All-India Students' federation may be established to help in the liberation of the country from economic, social and political exploitation.

WORK BEFORE STATE PEOPLE

Public Meeting In Hira-Baug

A public meeting of the people of Indian States will be held under the auspices of Indian States People's Conference in Hira-Baug (C. P. State) on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of S. Kanikial M. Munshi, S. Amritlal Sheth, the editor of the "Sourashtra", S. J. Abidali Jafferbhoy, S. G. B. Trivedi and S. Chholsanker Vyas, the Editor of the "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra" will speak on "The work before the People of the States". All people of the State who are interested in the cause of freedom are cordially invited to attend the meeting in large numbers.

Rainfall In India

POONA, May 25.

Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in Assam and Central Deccan and local rain in Bengal with a few falls in Upper Burma, Bihar, Orissa, and Central Provinces. Yesterday's low pressure area over the West Punjab has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir and light local rain in Northwest Frontier Province and lies this morning over the East Punjab. The temperature is above normal in the east Punjab and from west United Provinces to West Central Provinces. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Maymyo, quarter inch; Sib-sagar, Narayanganj, one and half Calcutta, Cherrapunji, one; Jorhat, Purnea, Shillong, Darjeeling, half; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Mymensingh, Cuttack, quarter; Raipur, quarter; Sonamarg, half; Dras Gilgit, quarter; Gadag one; Hanamkonda, three-quarters; Bijapur, a half; Belgaum, Kurnool, a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Provinces and scattered thunderstorm and rain will continue in Deccan, Bengal, Assam and Burma.—A. P.

YOUR BABY'S HEALTH

during the first five years needs every care and attention. Y O U CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM. Just as we baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would lie lightly on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.

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HELEN WILLS NOT COMPET- ING FOR WIMBLEDON

LONDON, May 25.

San Francisco.—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody has announced that she will be unable to attend the Wimbledon Championships this year. The chances of Miss Betty Nuthall becoming champion are, therefore, particularly bright.—Reuter.

Khedoot Sammelan Suspended

(From a Correspondent.)

ANAR, May 25.

Khedoot Sammelan has temporarily postponed with S. J. Kripal Jwani as Chairman. The Working Committee Khedoot Sammelan held its sitting yesterday afternoon, when it was resolved that this Sammelan be temporarily postponed, thinking it expedient and more important to collect matter for the guidance of Committee. As the Maharaja has decided on hearing grievances of peasants at first-hand during the current month and appointed a sub-committee. Another resolution urging independent representation other than suggested by the Darbar officials, was also adopted. Accounts and balance sheet were presented and recorded.

Bombay Inamdars' Conference

It has been settled to hold the 3rd session of the Bombay Provincial Sirdars, Inamdars and Watanadars' Conference at Dharwar on the 30th and 31st May 1931. A Reception Committee with office-bearers has been already appointed. The time at the disposal of the committee is very short and it is just possible that invitations may not reach in time each and every Sirdar, Inamdar, and Watanadar.

An announcement about the holding of the Conference has been already sent to some of the leading papers of the Presidency. It is therefore the earnest desire of the Reception Committee that land-holders interested in the Conference will please attend the same and make it a success. Shrimant Sirdar M. V. Kibe of Indore has kindly consented to preside over the Conference.



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What the People Say

A SUGGESTION TO RAILWAY AUTHORITIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—May I draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway authorities to the inconvenience of passengers having a B. B. and C. I. season ticket but who intend to travel by Harbour Branch (G. I. P.) or vice versa? I suggest that there should be a booking office at No. 1 platform, Bandra, as one has to go to the other side of the station and miss trains.—Yours, etc.
W. I. T.

"A QUERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In reply to a query from One "Interested" I want to inform him that I had some trouble for a long time and I was directed by a friend of mine to Dr. S. R. Soneji, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.) L. M. (Dub.) residing at Gamdevi, who is a Psycho-therapist. He treated me with Cone System of Auto-Suggestion.—Yours, etc.,
P. S. P.

WHERE 'PENALTY' CANNOT BE CHARGED

B. B. Traffic Manager's Assurance

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Some time back my relatives had occasion to travel from Surat to Bombay. They had tickets upto Central station. The Surat booking office does not issue tickets for stations beyond Central but they changed for local train at Bandra and got down at Grant Road, because their residences were too far from the Central. The ticket collector at Grant Road station charged each of them one anna, half an anna for distance between Central and Grant Road and an equal amount for penalty. I corresponded with the Traffic Manager on the injustice of recovering penalty and after some correspondence I have received a letter from him, an extract from which is as follows:—

"Nevertheless I appreciate your views on the matter and I am issuing instructions that in future in such cases only the difference in fares is to be charged."

I thank you for your letter.

This passage speaks for itself and the public may take a note of it.—Yours, etc.,
NAROTAMDAS C. MEHTA.

USE SWADESHI GOODS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I am directed by the stores to request you to publish the following important fact which we think will be of public interest.

We know that many have taken vow to use only Swadeshi goods. Great importance is being given to Swadeshi cloth, and some of the people boast that they would never use even Swadeshi garments with a single foreign thread in it. These people little know, that they are breaking their vow quite ignorantly. If at all they were to mark their tailors, they would be surprised to find their tailors using foreign four cord cotton bobbins in sewing their garments. Thus these ignorant people are indirectly encouraging foreign industry and suppressing our own. Perhaps they are unaware of the fact that the cotton bobbins are manufactured in India too. These cotton bobbins are manufactured by the Calico Mills, (Ahmedabad) and they compete with foreign ones both in prices and in quality. Therefore we request general public to insist their tailors on using these Swadeshi cotton bobbins at least for their own garments. Will the public pay little heed to this little but important matter and see that the tailors use only Swadeshi cotton bobbins? A little but prompt attention to this fact will render great service to our poor Motherland.—Yours, etc.,
S. H. NATHANI,
The Manager,
Students' Swadeshi Moving Store,
Bombay.

FOREIGN CLOTH DEVIERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—All cloth merchants in India, with very few exceptions, readily responded to the national call and made a resolve not to sell foreign cloth and tried to stick to that resolve for a considerable time notwithstanding their adverse circumstances. They made immense sacrifices hoping against hope and expecting that some sort of help would be forthcoming to enable them to stand this ordeal. And after waiting for a considerable length of time and after being completely disappointed at the dilatoriness of the Indian textile manufacturers in not coming to their help for replacing their foreign cloth with Swadeshi cloth, if the merchants are reluctantly driven to dispose of their foreign cloth, it is certainly not their fault. It would be really inhuman to ruin the cloth merchants (who are of scanty means) only by compelling

them to make a sacrifice which is beyond their means. The whole of this blame lies on the shoulders of our Indian cloth manufacturers who are so slow to realise the importance of this question. It is the manufacturers who ought to have taken up this question seriously and ought to have treated it as most urgent. But upto now no signs are in sight of any help forthcoming from to enable the merchants to replace their foreign cloth with Swadeshi and it is no use forcing the poor merchants to suffer a loss beyond their capacity, without there being anything to be offered to them as an alternative.—Yours, etc.,
N. B. PARULEKAR.

MR. SARDESAI'S SPEECH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Please publish the following correction in your paper:—

In a report from Sholapur submitted by the correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and published in the same paper on the 22nd, it is stated that "Mr. Sardesai of Sabarmati Ashram said that there would be no Swaraj Government worth the name unless proper means were found to alleviate their (of the masses) sufferings by bettering their conditions. I could not imagine a more perverted report of what I said that evening. In the first place, whereas I had said that I represented the views of the Communist International, I have been described as Mr. Sardesai of the Sabarmati Ashram! In the second place, I stated that the workers were out to overthrow Imperialism and Capitalism as the only means of improving their condition. The amount of criticism which I had to reply to in that evening's meeting characterising the Indian National Congress as an organ of the Indian bourgeoisie who had definitely proved themselves to be the allies of British Imperialism was itself enough to show what I spoke that evening."

I presume that the report which appeared in your paper was unintentional, in which case, this letter should secure the same prominence in your paper as the original report.—Yours, etc.,
S. G. SARDESAI.
Sholapur, May 22.

HOW THE HAWKERS ARE HARASSED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I describe below the methods used by the men of the motor lorry, of the Municipal encroachment Department.

Last week I was at a petrol shop and my car was standing at the pump being filled. I was sitting at the entrance of the shop and talking to the proprietor. A hand cart with aluminium-ware, pots and pans, had just stopped at the curb and some people were buying things. A lorry came and stood by the handcart. I got up. Thinking it had come for petrol, to remove my car. All of a sudden I saw two men from the lorry lean forward and pick up some articles, and at once the car started off. Two articles dropped down on the road, and were damaged. I went to the owner of the hand cart and asked him about the same. He said that as he had no "license" his goods were taken away. He complained that he had repeatedly gone for a license but was not given one. Also on a previous occasion when he had gone to relieve his goods, he was paid Rs. 2 and still he received two articles short, worth Rs. 14. Sir, because these men belong to the Bombay Municipality their honesty is not beyond doubt. It is common sense and justice to give these poor hawkers at least a receipt for the goods taken, so that they can get back the correct number of articles taken away. Their methods are aggressive enough to cause a breach of peace. There is scope for improving the methods of dealing with these poor hawkers, and I sincerely hope the authorities concerned will be wise enough to take notice, and soon, especially after the sad incident of one of their employees losing his life.—Yours, etc.,
PARSEE.
Bombay, 20.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—From the trend of the opinion of our readers, one has to infer that while they desire the retention of the flag as it is today, they only want a new interpretation to be put on the compilation. There have been already suggested two or three interpretations, the latest being rather a novel one—that the three colours in the flag should be explained as representing three civilisations. Again your correspondent Mr. Gulwadi has not found a place for the "Charka", of which more by and by.

Unfortunately, the masses are neither philosophers to interpret the three colours as the three "Satwas" or students of history

to appreciate the latest interpretation in terms of civilisations. The masses want a flag which they can accept without laborious or scholastic interpretations, and that they can be proud of, and fight for as being their very own. Again it is doubtful if the future Indian soldier will be very much inspired to fight for the civilisations, which have permeated the modern Indian life.

In my humble opinion the flag should be remodelled to incorporate something which is pre-eminently Indian—something which by itself can mean Hindustan. It must also find a place for the Charka out of sheer gratefulness to it, as it has nearly absolved us from foreign domination. Again it can commonsensically represent "Industry," if industry is to be included in our national flag. A place again must be found for the red colour, the colour of the workers and the peasants, a vocal section of which has continually grumbled that the present flag is a capitalist flag.

There is no denying that the flag needs remodelling. It has been entirely a creation of Gandhiji, according to his words, and the Congress has adopted it as a temporary make-shift. Again the masses have rightly or wrongly interpreted the two colours as representing the two major communities, and the white colour, all the remaining minor communities. A sectional flag will be an anachronism in a democratic India. But since this interpretation has long remained unchallenged, it has become ingrained in the mentality of the masses, and it is doubtful if a new interpretation of the same flag would appeal to the masses.

The new flag should be such as to take the imagination of the masses and the future Indian national soldier. The present flag is a flag of revolt and suffering. What is wanted is a flag suitable for a victorious nation, a nation which has settled to peaceful times after a glorious war.—Yours, etc.,
S. G. BAINDOOR.
Hubli May 18.

ECHOES OF LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE OF 1915.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Syt. Parmanand is the younger brother of Syt. Gopal Prasadji Srivastava, village Sikraudha P. O. Jaria, Tahsil Rath, Distt. Hamirpur who was an Amla Batwara in Allahabad till 1912. He was a student of Kayasth Pathshala but afterwards he joined the Sanskrit Pathshala of Pandit Keshava Deva Shastri. He started for America to see Shastri on his invitation, but due to certain difficulties arising out of the Great War he could not go to America. He returned to India with some Punjabis from Japan.

Parmannand, also known as second Parmannand, or Parmannand of Jhansi was arrested on the 22nd February 1915 on the charge of waging war against the King Emperor in the famous Lahore Conspiracy case. Bhai Parmannand and Syt. Pingle were also accused in the case. A bench of three judges in their judgment in May 1915 awarded to 24 persons the sentence of death, and to 27 transportation for life. Out of these 24, eight did not appeal and Syt. Kartar Singh and Syt. Pingle with others were hanged while the capital punishment of the remaining sixteen accused including this second Parmannand was transmuted to transportation for life by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. They were sent to Andamans in 1916.

In 1919, on the Royal Proclamation about the release of political prisoners, Bhai Parmannand and some others were released. The second Parmannand along with a few others were not released.

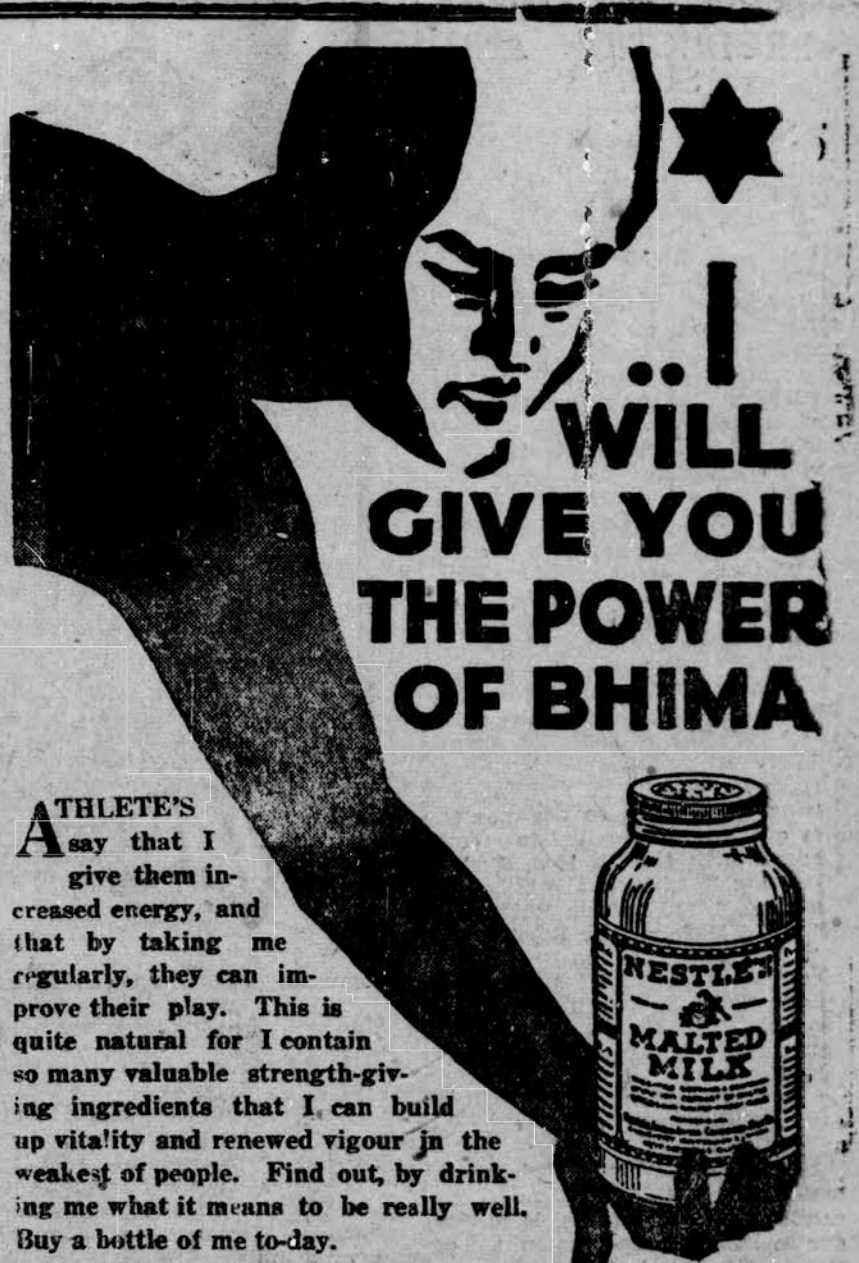
After that one of Parmannand's brother, Ram Charan sent a petition to the Viceroy and he received two forms along with a note that if either of the authorities in the Andamans or in the Punjab recommended his case he could be released. The two forms were properly filled in and sent to proper authorities but with no result. His case was not recommended.

After a period of 5 years 3 months and 18 days he was brought back to India along with other prisoners. He was sent to various jails such as Madras, Ratanagiri, Yavada and Sabarmati, and at present he is in Sabarmati jail.

According to jail rules and regulations he ought to have been released by the 11th May 1928. On enquires it transpired that Punjab Government did not sanction his release, and that he might be released in 1929 after the expiry of one-third of his Andamans period. Even now he has not been released.

On the petition of Syt. Gopal Prasad and on questions by Yashwanth Singh, M.L.C. U. P., a reply was solicited that Parmannand would be released after the expiry of 25 years, although so far as is known transportation for life meant only 14 years upto 1928.

It is, therefore, strange that whereas ordinary convicts get huge remissions and are released much earlier, Parmannand's period goes on increasing. Some of his co-accused such as Hridaya Rao Singh, Ram Saran Rai are now free, having been released in 1927-28; yet he is still left inside the jail. Now there will be only



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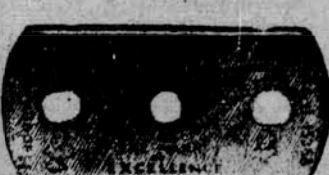
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three or four of his co-accused inside the cells of His Majesty's prisons. One of his co-accused Pandit Jagat Ram B. A. has also not been released.—Yours, etc.,
ONE WHO FEELS.

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IMPROVING MILK PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Scheme Prepared By Indian Student Of Dairying In U. S. A.

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. J. M. Amulakhari, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Public Milk Association for detailed information on conditions of milk production and supply in the U. S. A., Mr. V. H. Dani, an Indian student specializing in Dairying and managing various Govt. departments during the last year has sent a detailed analysis of the above problem, of which we give a summary below:

Mr. Dani is prepared to come out to India to apply his knowledge and experience on this subject to Indian conditions with a view to producing and supplying better milk (and incidentally reducing infant mortality) provided he can secure the co-operation and support of prominent business-men. Readers interested in and living suggestions to advance on this question are invited to correspond with the Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Public Milk Association, 6, Sukhadvela Bldg., Ramji St., Hornby Rd., Bombay.

"I am planning on returning at any time, and am writing you to know if we can establish something substantial, so that we can serve our people, and especially the people of Bombay better by supplying them with better, cleaner, healthier and cheaper milk."

Most of our trouble is due to mal-nutrition. High mortality rates among the infants, is mostly due to lack of proper amount of milk. "A cow is the foster mother of the human race—is very well said." Now our main aim is to cultivate this foster mother to a profitable basis, and thus supply milk to all at a very reasonable price.

One has to study the methods of feeding taking care of, and also the manufacture of dairy products in order to cope with these problems properly.

DES SHE JUSTIFY HER KEEP?

I might acquaint you with the testing work that I did. A tester (myself) goes to a dairy farmer, looks at his cows, weighs milk from every cow, tests that it is butter-fat content and finally gives out for the dairyman as to what income he derives from each cow in his herd. This is done once a month for a year. So at the end of the year the dairyman knows exactly what income he gets from each one of his cows. Then I advise him what he should feed to his cows for maximum production. And charge up the cow for what feed she eats during the year (charge her for the grass also). Then deducting her feed bill from the gross income leaves the dairyman his net profit. If the cow did not cost him at least 50 dollars (150 rupees) per year she did not justify her keeping. Then I advise the dairyman to sell her at once, and replace her with another good one and thus keep up the high production. I also had to look after the health of the cows. In this work I had to stay right with the American farmers in their homes. This gave me a good opportunity to get acquainted with the American ways, and many practical ways of successful dairying.

You asked me several questions, reproduce these with my answers as follows:

1. What kind of feed, and the amount of feed to be fed to a cow?

1. Kind of feed to be fed a dairy cow depends on the pasture and also on the kind of grain on hand. We raise cowpeas, wheat, soybeans and some barley, and kaffir corn and millet. A cow should have a 15 per cent protein ration. We also use sesame seed oil-meal. If a cow is a good producer, she would receive about 1,000 lbs. of feed per year. She should receive one pound of feed for every four pounds of milk she gives. All the milk from the suburban districts can be centralized in one place, pasteurized, and bottled, and then delivered in motor trucks or by horse vehicles. By showing the large volume that can ship at one time and thus do that steadily, you can easily bring the rail roads to your agreement.

2. How are the cows taken care of?

2. Cows should be kept in the barn in cold weather. Milked twice a day and fed twice a day. Best time to feed her is after milking, as otherwise the feed will upset the odour to the milk.

3. What are the expenses for milk and care etc?

3. A cow should at least give 800 gallons of milk per year. She should not stand dry for more than six weeks in a year. This production requirement might sound too big for you, but I have tested cows producing three times that much. Ordinary cow here gives about 1,200 to 1,500 gallons per year. This might not be practicable there now, but under proper management by an expert it can be made possible in no time. For fee bill is one-third, work

one third, and one third is the net profit.

4. What crops are raised and how is the water supplied?

4. Grain crops are the same as we do there. Water is supplied through the streams running through the farms, water tanks, and wind-mills.

5. What is the cost of producing milk?

5. Cost of producing milk is very low. While the Government tester and milk inspector I had emphasized that the cost should not be over 8 cents (or 4 annas) per gallon. This includes rent, feed, and cost of the cow, work, and also the interest of 6 per cent on the investment. Cost in England is considerably higher than in this country as the land there is too expensive, and the conditions are different. We cannot supply English ways and methods to any advantage to us, but American methods would be more practicable to us. Here the milk is retailed at 8 per quart or one gallon for one rupee. Conditions that we have there to-day namely everything is cheap, cheap labour, cheap cows, cheap cost, etc., we should be able to retail the milk at the customers door in bottle for 8 annas per gallon.

Solution to this problem that I can offer is as follows:

1. Take over these small dairymen and hire them out. Centralize a plant where all the milk can be gathered.

2. Take over all the cows from the Dharashallas, treat them, cure them and build them into dairy cows.

3. Start a regular dairy breeding place, where special dairy breed strains are produced.

6. What is the railroad rates?

6. Milk is transported 300 and 400 miles to supply the cities like Chicago and New York. It is transported in glass lined tank cars. I also used to inspect this milk for the health dept.

And the most important one is to form a co-operative stock company to increase milk production, and to supply milk to the city of Bombay.

7. Pasteurizing expenses

8. Delivering expenses, and bottling costs.

9. Total cost of producing and marketing one gallon of milk.

7, 8 and 9. I included these in the above paragraph.

10. How to correct the present conditions there.

10. One can improve these conditions greatly. It takes a leader and an expert. India can use several hundred dairy experts to solve this milk problem. It is our LIFE. We depend on milk. Conditions there are ideal.

Another thing that I have in mind is to form a stock company, costing about Rs. 75,000 to 80,000. Can have about 800 shares of 100 rupees each. I would take 100 shares of that myself and invest that in the actual cash if the rest of the city business men take the other 700 shares. This way I would put in one eighth of the needed capital. This would form a dairy of 300 milk cows.

It would also include barn equipment, feeds, cows, bottles, and pasteurizing equipment.

Because of my former connection with the Government of this country, as a sales manager of a firm, milk inspector, and a Nutrition Expert, I am in a position to get many of the equipments free of charge, as donations, on experiments. This would save quite a bit.

POLITICS IN TURKEY.

The Role Of Youth.

While the first steps are being taken for the coming general election in Turkey, President Kemal Pasha has accomplished with word a change which will enrol

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the educated youth of the country in the service of its social organization. He gives his reason for the move in a pronouncement in which he says that there come periods in the life of nations when a concentration and unification of all the national forces is essential if some definite object is to be obtained. This, he points out, was experienced by the new Turkey in the days when the struggle for independence which he led had to be fought and won. It is now necessary once more in order "to safeguard the Republic against internal and external dangers and enemies," writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The change which he has ordered for this purpose is to turn the "social centres" of the youth of the educated class into political centres attached to, and working under the directive of, the Single Governing party. This is equivalent to enrolling a huge army of political progressive propaganda against the subterranean army of reactionary propagandists which has recently been revealed to be at work.

So peculiar to Turkey are these "social centres" with their three million or so of members that the importance of this move can hardly be understood without some insight into their history. When Turkey was a heterogeneous empire with a Government that paid more attention to the interests of foreign Powers than to the interests of the Turkish people, they were founded to preserve and revive the prestige of "Turkism" the Turkish national culture. Since the Angora Revolution they have constituted the chief aid in the spreading of the new spirit. But they have been independent, organized under their own central body and it has been shown by the recent attempt at reaction that their influence has been superficial. The nation has been going on in its old ways.

Now, therefore, by the fiat of Kemal Pasha this educated youth of the country—with all its modern apparatus for sport, theatricals and cinema representations, lectures, and so on—is to be poured into the political organization of the country. All the social life of the nation, and especially of the growing generation, is to be given a political colour and a directive from Angora. Their "centres" are no longer to be merely play centres and culture centres but policy centres. The party will be able to depend on them to work in favour of the big new practical and economic reforms which are coming. There was a danger of the administration once more turning into a work done by a clique of functionaries with the educated class looking on in a spirit of indifference or envy or criticism.

This is averted by the vast extension of co-operation with all the schemes of the administration which this change will bring about. It is at one of these "centres"—the principal one, at Angora—that the Poet Laureate has come here to lecture on English poetry; it is at the same "centre" that the French novelist Claude Farrere recently lectured, that a troupe from the Comedie Francaise played for a week and that all the bigger cultural events take place. Almost the finest new building at Angora has been built to house this "centre" and to symbolise the influence of the movement. It contains a large modern theatre with the very latest stage devices, a cinema, a library, a meeting hall. This is enough to indicate how these "centres" or "odjak" have been used in the past.

They are now to be used to unify the whole tone of thought of the younger part of the educated class and to organize their millions of members for an attack on the subterranean religious culture of the past which still holds the majority of the people in thrall. They are to be the "shock troops" of Modernity in Turkey.

PRE-REQUISITES OF AN IDEAL HUSBAND

A CHINESE GIRL'S VIEWS.

An educated Chinese girl in the course of an interview to the "China Weekly Review" has analysed the philosophy of love as follows:

"The influx of the western civilization into China has brought about a basic oscillation of the philosophy of life among the Chinese girls. In the old days, the Chinese virgins observed their maiden ethics; they had their special duties and virtues generally known as (the three states of dependence; dependence upon her father, her husband and her son) and (four virtues: chastity, speech, work and demeanor). Disobedience to husband's mother and father, birth of no son, lewdness, enviousness, noxious disease, verbosity and stealth—these are called (seven reasons for divorce), in committing any one of which she is liable to be divorced by her husband. As regards the criterion of choosing a husband the property was usually taken into the first consideration, then appearance and knowledge. All these factors have now been put aside, some abolished, by the result of the rising tide of women's emancipation—equalization of rights of both sexes, economic independence, women suffrage, etc.

NOT AFRAID HER HUSBAND WILL GET A CONCUBINE.

"I don't like to be called a

(modern) girl as this name emanates from the Chinese character meaning a 'lewd woman' in the eyes of Buddhist. Nor do I want to be styled as an (old fashioned) one, as I don't abide by every restriction as outlined above. I hope to live my future life in an ideal way. I am not afraid that my husband will get a concubine so long as I myself perform my part of the responsibility, and doubt on this point means to sow seed for future misunderstanding, etc. I don't intend to interfere with his individuality so long as mine is not interfered with. Marriage seems to me as a necessary step in fulfilling the customary procedure of human life. "It is a mistaken idea which is usually committed by many a present-day girl that she must choose a husband of better knowledge, etc., than herself. This idea is derived from her prejudice of selfishness and dependence; otherwise, when she wants such a male, does she think that such male also prefers a better female?"

"I think, the prerequisites of an ideal husband are: (1) good temper and conduct, (2) equal standard of knowledge, (3) having proper pursuit, (4) having uncompromised difficulties and got through various hardships and if possible, (5) of same career. With such an ideal husband we may then build an ideal home on co-operation, co-ordination and mutual respect."—"Japan Times."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEWAS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Recently a virulent campaign has been started in the papers against His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas Senior, to mislead the public who are generally ignorant of the state of things in Dewas, and it has, therefore, become necessary to seek the hospitality of your columns in order to place the facts before the public so that they may be able to assess the truth of the allegations.

The chief point made out by these campaigners is that the State is in debt. Now everybody who knows anything of the administrations of the world knows that they have to incur debts. For the public works that are carried on; and it is, therefore, no shame to Dewas Senior or to any other State for the matter of that, in being indebted provided such debt is within the capacity of the State for repayment. In fact, the debts incurred by Dewas Senior are proportionately much smaller when compared with the debts incurred by other Indian States, and a great

portion of this debt, has already been repaid. It is true that during the current year on account of the partial failure of crops and the general fall of prices of agricultural produce all the world over, the State had to suffer loss of revenue and the consequent inconvenience in meeting the State expenses. But the complaints made by the campaigners regarding salaries of State servants being in arrears are absolutely false.

Another point made out in the campaign is that Dewas Senior has alienated lands in Jahagir etc. Anybody who has any knowledge of State administrations knows that this is fairly common to all the States and Dewas Senior is no exception to this usual practice.

The private character of H. H. the Maharaja also comes in for a good deal of criticism in this campaign. The Maharaja has two Ranis. The Senior Rani has been living separately for a long time, a fact sufficiently known in Maharashtra. The Junior Rani is staying with His Highness and is his only comfort in the present advanced state of his life.

It might be that some people are discontented in Dewas Senior, but that does not mean that the Maharaja is at fault. In fact no appreciable discontent existed in Dewas till about four years ago. It is only during the last four years that some parties have been trying to bring about the downfall of the present Maharaja, and have been at work of creating and fanning the discontent and this campaign of vilification seems clearly to be the product of the brains of these interested parties.

—Yours, etc. "OBSERVER."

ADVOCATES' CONFERENCE

A Welcome Move.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The proposed conference of Advocates (except Advocates O. S. and Attorneys) and pleaders which has been fixed to be held early next month is a move in the right direction. It intends to tackle numerous difficulties and disabilities that at present block the way of unification of the Bar in this country. Even after the passing of the Indian Bar Councils Act (38 of 1926), which aimed at bringing about the much-needed unification, the Bar in the City of Bombay still remains as divided as ever before, viz., there are still two groups of practitioners for the city of Bombay, those entitled to practise on the Original Side of the High Court and the rest that are not so entitled. This artificial division in the ranks of practitioners of almost the same qualifications entails great hardship and a considerable cost to

the litigant public who, because of this inequitable institution, have to pay the cost of an attorney and counsel. Consider, Sir, an absurdity of the whole position. An advocate can handle a suit in the city of Bombay subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000, but the moment it is Rs. 2,001 or upwards, poor advocate is banned and a client has to go to an attorney, who again though of the same qualifications, cannot himself put up an "appearance" for which he has to invoke the aid of counsel? This absurdity is equally glaring on the Criminal Side also. The best criminal lawyers, people who have made a name at the criminal bar of the city or Bombay, such for instance, Messrs. Gadhikar, Nandani, Kanuga, Balubhai Desai or Gadkari and many more that may be named even these luminaries of Police Courts cannot appear before the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. One is very much amused and not a little annoyed at seeing Mr. Kanuga or Gadkari at the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions "disturbed" counsel who has still to learn even the elements and ethics of criminal practice. But this is what is allowed by statute and goes under the name of dual system. Remember, Sir, the same advocates can handle suits of any magnitude and appear at any criminal sessions outside the limit of the city of Bombay.

This is then the problem which the Advocates' Conference proposes to tackle and, let us hope, with the justice of the case in their favour, it should not be difficult for them to give an early burial to this dual system. This problem has agitated the minds of litigant public also and the Indian Merchant Chamber, the premier mercantile body in the Presidency, has rightly emphasized the immediate necessity of establishing a city Civil Court for Bombay, which would bid good-bye once for all to this anomaly of the twentieth century and would save public in this poor land from huge costs which under the dual system they have daily to pay. The only way of saving people from the evil effects of the dual system is either to open Original Side of the High Court to Advocates of all grades without the statutory obligation of their being "instructed" by an attorney, as the phrase goes, or to establish a city civil court for Bombay with a jurisdiction, say upto Rs. 10,000, leaving the original side of the High Court a safe preserve for the mighty few both amongst the lawyers as well as the litigant public.—Yours, etc. G. S. DHOLAKIA, Advocate.

Bombay, May 10.

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Hakone Maru	10500	26 "	13 "
Iyo Maru	6000	30 May	13 "
Nova Maru	11000	3 "	16 "
Pokaiwa Maru	6972	15 June	29 "
Fushimi Maru	11000	19 "	30 "
Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July

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(a) From Colombo.

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Yokohama Maru	10500	17 "	14 June
Yokohama Maru	10500	10 June	28 June

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Borneo Maru	10th May	28th May
Tamara Maru	18th "	28th "
Yunko Maru	26th "	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th "

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STOCKS AND SHARES

WEAKNESS OF COTTON DEPRESSING
MILL SHARES.

Shorts Cover At The Decline.

Bombay, May 25.
Further sharp decline in the values of raw cotton had a depressing effect on the mill shares. The market is lacking support and nervous longs are unloading their speculative purchases. At the decline there was short covering which resulted in a small rally but the undertone of the market is weak. Cloth sales are fairly good and some of the mills are reported to have sold ahead for some months, there is no inclination to buy. The general opinion is divided and in the absence of any business prices are irregularly

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 25.
Bombay Dyeing 670, 66, 72, 70-10.
Century 222, 21, 23, 22.
Colaba 198, 99.
Crescent 63-2.
Fazul 365, 66-14.
Indore 35, 47.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 318, 20, 22.
New Great 130, 33-2.
Pearl 220, 22, 20-10.
Simplex 58, 55.
Swadeshi 256, 62, 65.
Burma 407, 13-2, 10.
Hydro 103, 3-2.
Tram 111-4, 110-10.
Deff. 271, 75.
Ord. 19-8, 2, 6, 8.
Bundi 12-4.
Indian 151, 50-10.
Karni Ord. 150.
Alcock 177, 78.

fluctuating with a downward trend. There are no signs of any revival in trade and prices of commodities are gradually declining. This factor is anticipated to check demand for cloth and margins of mills are expected to be narrow.
Mill shares opened at a decline of Rs. 7/- and a further decline of Rs. 5/- was established when short covering improved prices.
The miscellaneous section was easy with more sellers. There was a general decline. Tata Steel and Bombay Burmahs all declined.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 25.
100 Ahm. Advance 290
50 Apollo 2-3
10 Bom. Cotton P. 4-1
500 Bom. Cotton 111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing 670-10
250 Bradbury P. 160
250 Bradbury 130
100 Century 22-8
500 Central India P. 446-14
100 Central India 322-8
100 Colaba 99-6
100 Coorla 147-3
100 Crescent 63-2
250 Currin. 65

250 David 110
250 Dawn 510
200 Ed. Sassoon 45
10 E. D. Sassoon D. 3-4-9
100 Elphinstone P. 22
100 Elphinstone 5
250 Fazulbhai 386-14
100 Finlay 90
1000 Framji Petit 124-6
1000 Hindustan 1425
100 Indore-Malwa 347-8
100 Jamshed Pref. 60
100 Jamshed 10
50 Katoorchand 7-14
50 Katoorchand 42-8
100 Khafau 133-12
100 Kohinoor 850
250 Laxmi 150
100 Madhowji 575
250 Madras United 800
1000 Manekji Petit 35
100 Meyer Sassoon 512-8
1000 Morari 122-3
200 New Great P. 125
200 New Great 133-2
100 New City 61-4
250 Pabani 128-12
220 Pearl 220-10
100 Phoenix 295

10 Premier 1-10
100 Shapurji 6-0
1000 Sholapur 1800
250 Simplex 55-0
100 Swan 88-12
100 Swadeshi 265
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 24-8
500 Vishnu P. 577-8
500 Vishnu 1337-8
1000 Western 740

BANKS.
100-50 Baroda 67-8
50-25 Central 14-8
510-5 Eastern 62-8
500 Imperial 1050
500125 Imperial Contr. 255
100-50 India 80-12
5 Union 3-6

CEMENTS.
10 Bundi 22-4
10 Gwalior 67-8
250 Indian 150-10
100 Karni 1st P. 101-4
100 Karni 2nd P. 108-4
40 Karni Df. 615
100 Karni 150-0
10 Punjab P. 8-8
10 Punjab 7-8
100 Shahabad 155-4

INSURANCE.
10 Jupiter P. 3
15 Jupiter 7-8
15 New India 16-0
200 New Oriental 1645-0
10 Vulcan 5-0

ELECTRIC.
100 Ahmedabad 110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P. 676-4
1000 Andhra Val. 552-8
50 Bombay Tram P. 65-0
50 Bom. Tram 110-10
100 Tata Hydro P. 103-2
100 Tata Hydro 103-2
1000 Tata Power P. 1082-8
1000 Tata Power 398-12

RAILWAYS.
500 Ahm. Prantij 785-0
100 Amritsar Patti 110-9
100 Central Provin. 77-0
100 Dho: Barramati 87-0
100 Gujrat 50-0
50 Maandra Bhon 60-0
500 Tapti Valley 608-12

Mining.
10 Central India 0-12
10 Silvapur 12-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 35-12
30 Tata Steel D. 275
75 Tata Steel 19-8

MISCELLANEOUS.
100 Alcock 178-12
250 Bom. Steam P. 201-4
250 Bom. Steam 171-4
50 Bom. Telephone 44-0
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old 410-0
50 Bom. Burma New 151-4
100 Ind. Bleaching 138-12
15 Scindia 0-10
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 61-14-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 101-2-6

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 25.
Mint Gold, Ready 21 3 6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement 21 3 9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement 21 3 6
Silver, Ready 42 12 0
Silver 1st Settlement 42 9 0
Silver, 2nd Settlement 42 2 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 25.
F. P. Bales:
Receipts to date 23-5-31 1930-31 887800, 1929-30 838000.
Receipts Yesterday 23-5-31 1930-31 31 5000, 1929-30 5000.
Exports to date 23-5-31 1930-31 637700, 1929-30 643900.
Stock at Ports 22-5-31 1930-31 3313000, 1929-30 1715000.
Stock Interior 22-5-31 1930-31 1930-31 1061000, 1929-30 810000.
Stock Liverpool 22-5-31 1930-31 1082000, 1929-30 883000.
Visible Supply 22-5-31 1930-31 6435000, 1929-30 3780000.
Quantity in Sight 22-5-31 1930-31 12720000, 1929-30 13560000.
Quantity out of Sight 22-5-31 1930-31 9357000, 1929-30 11425000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.
S.S. Tasmania Maru, Yesaki, Colombo.
S.S. Surada, Lane, Java.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.
S.S. Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
S.S. Cal de Lana, Stocan, Trieste.
S.S. Cal de Lana, Stocan, Trieste.
S.S. Yamagata Maru, Sukral, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 25.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Tasmania Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Tasmania Maru:—The N.Y.K. steamer Tasmania Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with ballast.

S.S. Surada:—The B. I. S.N. Co.'s steamer Surada arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Castalia:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Castalia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Fusiama:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Fusiama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Cal-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Cal-de-Lana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Yamagata Maru:—The N.Y.K. steamer Yamagata Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 25.
2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M. M. & Co.
7 Fusiama Karachi 25-5 L. T. and M. I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N.Y. Kaisha.
11 Durenda Europe NF, M. M. and Co.
14 City of Cairo, Liverpool 28-5, K. Nixon & Co.
15 Silverhelm Geneva 29-5 Volkart Bros.
16 Castalia, Liverpool 25-5, Graham & Co.
17 Peebles, M5Goa, 25-0, F. F. Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 28-5, O. S. Kaisha.
2 Tasmania Maru, Japan, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
3 Barpa, P. Gulf, 27-5, M. M. and Co.
4 Varna, Bustrah, 29-5, M. M. and Co.
5 Tamatsa Maru, Kobe, 31-5, O. S. Kaisha.
6 Khosrou, Mauritius, 27-5, T. M. & Co.
7 Yamagata Maru Karachi 25-5 N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Padma, N. F. N. F. S. Hassum and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G. Bahadur, Moondra, 225 B. S. N. Co.
H. Bamora, N. F. 10-6 M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathias 29-5-31 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M. M. & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Massena, 27-5-31, J. F. C. Co.
Warcester, 27-5-31, K. N. Co.

FROM OCEAN.
Agra, 29-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wendisch 25-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Almkirk, 2-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 8-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

Lichtenfels, 13-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T. M. & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 17-5-31 L. T. and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 20-6-31, F. F. Campbell.

City of Derby, 31-5-31, F. F. Campbell.

C/o Bradford, 18-6-31, F. F. Campbell Co.

C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F. F. Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Heime Maru 18-5-31 O. S. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N. Y. Kaisha.

Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Comorin, 5-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Alpore, 21-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O. S. Kaisha.

Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Nalderia, 29-6-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM DUBRAI.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M. M. & Co.

Kenya, 20-6-31, M. M. & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Cairo, N. F. K. N. & Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR KOBÉ.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O. S. Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Tamatsa Maru 31-5-31 O. S. Kaisha.

Tasmania Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR BUSHRAH.
Barpa, 27-5-31, M. M. and Co.

Varna M. M. & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Narunda (by boats) 22-5-31.

Boats for American cotton of S.S. Silverhelm 23/5/31.
Dayawati 23/5/31.
Sarawati 23/5/31.
Bamora 23/5/31.
Yomagata Maru 23/5/31.
Malaja (by boats) 23/5/31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 25.
S.S. Malwa for London:—30 bales animal skin M. S. Dick and Co.; 14 bales animal skin H. R. Rehman, Shai and Co.; 9 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd.; 92 bales animal skin M. Mohamad Ali and Co.; 11 bales animal skin A. E. Bilmah-shal; 19 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff; 3 bales woollen carpets 3 Mehdi; 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 273 cwts Indian chutney F. Nowroji, 1000 cwts cowar R. Ratilal and Co.; 6 bales animal skin H. Jeevan and Co.; 10 cases animal skin M. M. and Co.; 3 cases brassware M. M. and Co.; 9 cases isinglass M. E. Goawala and Co.; 14 cases bristles B. P. and May Co. Ltd.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets M. M. and Co.
S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—103 bales wool raw M. Nissim.
S.S. Fusiama for Trieste:—1000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.
5 bales Indian cotton raw Bombay Co.
For Venice:—1000 cwts ground-

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FOUR blood gives power service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size lasting 10 days, and Rs. 1-10 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

See for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

z Bombay, May 25.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-5-31	This year.
Khandesh	191	316,117
Central India	97	315,957
Barat and Nagar		163,589
Chyderabad-Gaorani		81,885
Berar	597	585,464
Central Provinces	254	361,855
Total Oomras	1,139	1,804,927
Dholera	4,759	232,161
N.-W. Provinces		89,236
Rajputana	25	42,419
Sind-Punjab	36	114,629
Broach	1,476	285,595
Coompta & Dharwar	110	61,089
Western-Northern	101	30,084
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevely & Cambodia		26,321
Perlan		325
American		79,658
Egyptian and African	1,187	235,333
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		190
Total	8,855	2,972,631

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th May

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-5-31	This year.
Europe		695 510,810
Japan & China		2,400 1,399,872
Coast Ports		18,247
Up-country by Rail		161,001
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		67,289
Total		3,095 2,157,319

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GENERAL

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1931.

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J10

KARNATAK'S ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Congress Stands For Democratic Swaraj

MR. BAJAJ WANTS TO HARMONISE RE- LATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL & LABOUR

President Deprecates Idea Of Sending Delegation To London For Karnataka Unification

The following are extracts from the speech of Seth Jammalal Bajaj, President of the Karnatak Conference, at its session at Hukeri on Tuesday (Tuesday). In thanking the Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference, Karnataka, Seth Jammalal Bajaj said he should have consented to preside over the conference, had Sjt. Gangadhar Deshpande not pressed him hard on behalf of the province and assured him that he was quite welcome to address it in Hindi, which was the only language the speaker knew well, and which was now accepted by the Congress as the national language. The Conference, he said, had met to devise the ways and means of giving effect to the resolutions of the Karachi Congress in the best possible manner, but before he addressed himself to that task he would take a brief survey of recent events. The present condition of the country was the result of several years' intense awakening that followed in the wake of the direct method based on truth and non-violence which replaced the orthodox method of petitions and memorials. The last year of suffering and sacrifice had proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the method of truth and non-violence was not the mere dream of a visionary but a perfectly practicable and practical weapon. Criticism and scolding had no longer remained such inasmuch as they had realised that the nation had resorted to satyagraha only after all the other methods had been exhausted. The so-called moderate and sober elements of the community had also received sufficiently violent shocks in the shape of the appointment of the Simon Commission and Government's insistence on the 1/6 ratio. They and even the Government realised that Gandhi's direct method was perhaps a more tolerable evil than the forces which the party of violence threatened to let loose. The sober element in the community, therefore, threw the weight of their influence on the side of the satyagrahis and Government themselves had to restrict their own violence within certain limits. The events that followed the historic march of Mahatma Gandhi and his band of 32 to Calcutta are fresh in our memory to need recounting. No one could have predicted a year ago the world-shaking consequences of this apparently innocent excursion to the sea of a feeble old man of 60 and a handful of his "blind" followers, but a tremendous wave of awakening had swept through the length and breadth of the country and every man, woman and child in every province had given his or her share in the fight for freedom. The province of Karnataka had sent no less than 2000 satyagrahis to jail and had had the honour of having 500 stalwarts who stood unflinched under severe lathi blows. Thousands of maunds of contraband salt had been collected or manufactured and sold in practically every place in Karnataka. Three hundred thousand toddy palms had been destroyed with the result that thousands of women must to-day be thanking God that He had removed temptation from the path of their husbands and brothers and sons.

COUNTRY PASSING THROUGH GREAT ORDEAL

Whilst the province had thus covered itself with glory there was plenty of work ahead which perhaps would tax its resources and ingenuity more than the fighting programme had done. The Truce was a settled fact and all that the people had to do was to implement the Settlement, regardless of how the Government were acquitting themselves of their task. The country was passing through a great ordeal. The

satyagrahi's mettle is better tested in peace than in war. In spite of the greatest provocation he has to keep the peace unless the commander ordered resumption of hostilities. It might be worth noting in that connection that no adequate change of heart was visible on the part of Government since the truce. The duty of the country was clear, viz. to go ahead with its constructive programme which was sure to develop still more the people's capacity for suffering and sacrifice and which alone could fortify the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi if he went to the Round Table Conference. It was the constructive work in Gujarat that enabled it to play a great part during the last struggle and it is the only programme which has to be pursued irrespective of whether there is peace or war. For it was the permanent part of the nation's programme.

Seth Jammalal Bajaj then offered some suggestions for stimulating the constructive programme in Karnataka. The Khadi programme was being pursued in one or many of three ways: (1) through sacrificial spinning; (2) through individuals' endeavour to be self-contained in the matter of cloth by spinning for themselves and their families; (3) through spinning for wages. The last was the most in vogue and most of the Khadi available in the market was woven out of yarn spun by our poor men and women for wages. But the first two only if pursued vigorously could make the third permanent and give Khadi a permanent foothold. Karnataka has yet to cover considerable ground in that direction. Nor did the speaker expect Karnataka to raise the cry of Swadeshi versus Khadi. Swadeshi was incapable by itself of bringing about boycott of foreign cloth and Swadeshi that is mill cloth touched but a small fraction of India's impoverished millions who could get work and employment only through Khadi.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Removal of untouchability was the second item. Definite effort must be made in throwing all the public schools, temples, wells, etc. open to the use of the so-called "Untouchables."

The third and perhaps the most important item was that of communal problem in Karnataka, but the absence of it was not enough. Definite positive work for establishing heart unity was essential. The speaker referred in this connection to the recent Cawnpore riots during which man had turned beast and both communities had vied with each other in cruelty and bestiality. But there were features which relieved the gloom of that tragedy and every one should treasure them. Whilst parts of Cawnpore were scenes of carnage there were a few localities which remained untouched by the flames and where Hindu befriended the Mussalman and vice versa. There was also the great act of heroism, the great self-immolation of Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi whose name would be remembered until Hinduism endured. There was need for more Vidyarthis, need for more greater and better acts of brotherhood to extinguish the flames of communal hatred and discord. Majority communities have always to live in amity with minority communities even if it be at the cost of great sacrifice.

Another item was that of national education. The contribution of those who were connected with national education—teachers and the taught—during the last struggle was very great and no effort should be spared to put the institutions on a permanent basis. (Continued on page 8.)

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER

Spreading The Swadeshi Cult.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 23. Swadeshi propaganda is growing briskly in different parts of Kathiawar. The students' national week was held at Morvi from 12th to 18th instant. Sjt. Champaklal Vora, Mr. Mohanlal of Dholera and Mr. Kantilal Karia of Rajkot, made the function a success. On 16th a women's meeting was held in Jain Upashaya where 400 women took pledges to take to Swadeshi cloth. Some members of the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal have gone to Damnagar, Rajula and other places for propaganda of Swadeshim. A Swadeshi exhibition is going to be held at Dwarka on 7th June. Sjt. Shantilal Devmurari and Mr. Himmatlal Marthak toured in different places of Kathiawar for Swadeshi propaganda and Khadi work. The Limbi Youth League has organised a house to house propaganda for purposes of Swadeshim. The Swadeshi Pracharak Samitis of Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan City, Porbander and other places have also done constructive work and made the public realise the value of Swadeshim.

Picketing of foreign cloth has been successful at Morvi, Bhavnagar, Pallana, Mahunag, Upleta, Dharangadhra and many other places. The volunteer force of Kathiawar has increased much during this truce period. This is due to the arduous initiative of S. T. Manilal Kothari and the constructive work of Sjt. Fulchandbhai, Sjt. Shivanand, Sjt. Amritlal Sheth and others. A new chapter is opened in the history of Kathiawar and a new leaf is inserted in the book of Progress of Kathiawar.

CONGESTION IN BUS TRAFFIC. The motor-service difficulties are increasing day by day in Kathiawar. Jetpur, Amli, Lila, Junagarh and other places have suffered much. The owners of the motor services are taking too many passengers and the travelling public suffers from congestion and confusion. The authorities are indifferent and they do not listen to the complaints of the public. It is necessary to have a uniform legislation regarding rates as well as number of passengers to be taken.

Reports are coming now and then affirming the fact written in my last letter about gagging of journalists and correspondents. The Rajput police are reported to be inquiring about correspondents. The Agency authorities are very careful about such things. This fact should be noted by the parties concerned. The exposition of maladministration of some Kathiawar States in "Saurashtra" of Ranpur and "Tarin Saurashtra" of Bombay has created a sensation in interested circles.

WADHWAN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Municipal administration of Wadhwan Camp necessitates a very close investigation. The complaints of the public about insufficiency of water, insanitary hotels and streets, etc., require immediate attention on the part of the authorities. The revenue of one lakh that is accrued by the Municipality can be very well utilised in meeting with the minimum demands of the public. It is for persons like Sjt. Mohanlal Barot-Law and Mr. Chhotalal Oza to put up a strong fight to get all these things for the public. The public, it is learnt, is going to raise an emphatic protest against the highhandedness of the authorities if the authorities do not consider the demands of the public. Will the Political Agent see to all details personally for necessary action?

In Chuda State a "Daglavera" is imposed on untouchables by the State which necessitates abolition. The farmers are the worst sufferers which is a common complaint in Kathiawar.

VILLAGE UP-LIFT.

The Kathiawar Sewak Samiti's programme of lessons of village uplift has been successful and has won great sympathy of the public. It is learnt that a scheme is in progress about organised work for village uplift. Arrangements are in progress by the same Mandal about the ensuing visit of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and other persons for exhorting Kathiawar women to take their part in national service. The Mahila Mandal of Dhrangadhra, Veraval, Amli, Bhavnagar and other places will play a prominent part in making this programme reach a successful end.

The public of Kathiawar is displeased at the dissensions that are

OUR KERALA LETTER

Siddha Samajists Assaulted By Caste Hindus

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 20.

Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has just issued a statement in the course of which he refers to the recent attempts on the part of certain persons who obstructed Congress propaganda. Of late, there have been many attempts in several parts of Kerala to give trouble and annoyance to Congressmen who go about for doing constructive work. Hooligans are let loose and disturbance occurs in many parts. A resolution calling upon the attention of the authorities to this dangerous practice was passed at the Provincial Conference held at Badagara, but nothing has been done so far.

ASSAULT ON SIDDHA SAMAJISTS.

News has been received here of a very brutal assault which was made by a few high caste Hindus on a batch of fifty Siddha Samajists, while the latter were bathing in a tank near Badagara. It would appear that the tank belonged to these high caste Hindus who prohibited low caste people from bathing in the tank. On the day of the incident, about fifty Siddha Samajists drawn out of all castes and communities went to the tank headed by a Swami and began to bathe in spite of warnings. As soon as the bathing commenced a large number of high caste Hindus, it is reported, armed themselves with lathis and began a regular lathi charge on poor bathers.

The Swami, moved by the attack on his disciples, asked the hooligans to shower the blows on his own person, instead of attacking his disciples. When the attack was over, the hooligans left the place, while almost all the bathers were severely injured. It is understood the Siddha Samaj party will continue to offer similar satyagraha unless and until bathing is permitted.

BURMA INDIAN ASSOCIATION BE FORMED

RANGOON, May 16.

Following a movement set afoot at an Al-Hom given by Raja Dr. Reddier and Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood recently, an association known as the Burma Indian Association has been formed with the following objects:—

1. To organise and give expression to Indian opinion on all public matters whatsoever and howsoever arising in the province and to represent Indian opinion before the proper authorities.

FRIENDSHIP WITH BURMANS.

2. To promote friendly relations between the Indians and the indigenous and other communities in the province and to co-operate with them for the progress of the province. 3. To participate in all political, social and economic activities for the good of the province. 4. To maintain by all constitutional means the legitimate rights of the Indian community in Burma. 5. To protect the Indian community in Burma from aggression, racial or otherwise.

The General Council of the Association is to consist of 65 members, of which 10 will be elected to form the Executive Committee of 15, including five office-bearers. The President for the year is Mr. W. M. Cowasji. Raja Dr. Reddier and Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood are Vice-Presidents and Dr. R. S. Dugal, Honorary Secretary.—A.P.

reported amongst States, people and Sjt. Satyapuri's attitude is looked here with grave concern. It is necessary for the public of Kathiawar to put forward all their difficulties in the Bombay Conference and see that the voice of Kathiawar is heard in the platform of the Bombay Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Administration of Council is to continue for six months in Rajkot and Bhavnagar States. A scheme is in progress about starting a Muslim paper in Kathiawar. In Morvi and Porbander States there is a very heavy tax on matches which causes great hardship to the public. Picketing continues at Limbdi. Sjt. Fulchandbhai, who had been at Limbdi, exhorted the audience to take to Swadeshim. Khadi propaganda is slack in Dhrangadhra because of lack of public support.

FACTION FIGHTING AT HOCHOW

Foreign Women And Children Evacuated

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 24.

Hongkong.—Fighting broke out between rival military factions at Hochow, on Hainan Island, during the weekend. The British testrover "Somme" was rushed to the island at full speed in order to protect the foreign community; but on her arrival it was ascertained that the British testrover "Kingman" had already evacuated women and children on the first signs of trouble. They were subsequently disembarked when the situation quietened down. As far as is known no foreigners were hurt in the disturbances.—REUTERS.

CAWNPORE RIOTS ENQUIRY

Report To Be Out Shortly

NAINTITAL, May 25.

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has left the station, interest here mainly centres on the Cawnpore Enquiry Report, the publication of which is keenly awaited. It is at present impossible to say when the report will be out. It is stated that the report will go into the hands of the Governor himself before passing through the usual channels to the printer; but steps are being taken to expedite the publication.

In this connection it is unfortunate that the Chief Secretary has been laid up for the last four days with an attack of influenza, but it is learnt that he is making satisfactory progress. As regards the report itself it is said to be a model of moderation both in its presentation of facts and its deductions. In the apportionment of responsibility, the Commissioners, it is understood, are both clear and emphatic, and their verdict which is characterised by an appreciation of the different points of view is calculated to cause some heart-searching.—A. P.

AWARI ELECTED PRESIDENT

Nagpur City Congress Committee

NAGPUR, May 24.

The elections of the Nagpur City Congress Committee were held yesterday and the following persons were elected office bearers for the current year.

President.—General Awari, Vice-President.—Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Secretaries.—Mr. R. V. Dangre and Mr. M. V. Purank. Treasurer, Mr. C. D. Agarwalla.

In addition to the above, the following seven were elected on behalf of the Nagpur Congress Committee to serve on the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee.—Messrs. Barr. Abhyankar, Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Mahatma Bhagwandin, A. Rahiman, Mrs. Anasuya Bai Kale, P. K. Salve and Dharmadhikari. The total votes recorded numbered 300 or nearly 50 per cent of the members of the Nagpur Congress Committee.

SWADESHI PLAYING CARDS

The Manager, Ravi Udaya Viyaya Fine Art Litho works, writes:—

The letter dated 7th instant of Mr. Amresh C. Banarjee published in the "Chronicle" has been brought to our notice and we now hasten to inform him and the general public that we have been manufacturing playing cards since long and they are being sold in our Bombay shop known as "M. A. Joshi & Co." at Kalbadevi Road, and also by Mr. Anant Shrivasth Desai, Moti Bazar.

Kamptee Muslims To Attend Khilafat Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

KAMPTEE, May 25.

On his way to Bombay, Maulana Shaukat Ali invited Kamptee Muslims to participate in the Khilafat Conference. In response to this Kamptee Tanzeem Committee in a joint meeting which was held under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Rabbani decided to send delegates. The agenda is awaited.

SLAVERY SYNONYMOUS WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Ladies' Picketing Board.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

At a largely attended public meeting held at Albert Hall on Wednesday last under the presidency of Miss Jyotirmoye Ganguly it was demanded that the death sentences passed on Dinesh Gupta and Ramkrishna Biswas (who were accused in the Chandpur Murder Case) should be commuted. Speeches were made regretting the method adopted by these two misguided young men but their patriotism was admired.

An appeal was made at the meeting to help the Defence Committee which has been set up for conducting their appeal before the Privy Council.

LADIES' PICKETING BOARD.

Peaceful picketing at foreign cloth shops of the city, especially at the Burrha Bazar area, continues regularly. The Congress League is being placed every day before wholesale foreign cloth merchants and the signatories to it are daily increasing their number. Yesterday many retail dealers in foreign piece-goods were also approached with the Pledge and it is hoped their response will be favourable. Prabhat Pheris have been organized under the auspices of this Board and the Pheris are daily patrolling South Calcutta.

At a well attended public meeting held yesterday the members and workers of the Nari Satyagraha Committee discussed the method of future work regarding picketing and propaganda to keep out foreign cloth. It was decided to carry on the work of picketing under the direction of the Ladies' Picketing Board, a temporary body, which has already commenced the work. Miss Santi Das, Secretary of the Committee, was authorized to draw up a detailed programme of action.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Muslims of the District of Bogra (North Bengal) held a political conference which has concluded its session. Maulana Abdullahi Baq, a well-known Congress worker of Dinajpur (North Bengal), presided. About 3,000 people attended the conference.

The President in his speech dealt with the spirit and culture of Islam and emphasized that Islam had never tolerated slavery and asked everybody to try hard to attain independence.

The resolutions placed before the conference demanded introduction of universal adult suffrage, joint electorates, and a federal form of government with

residuary powers in the federating units. These resolutions were passed at the Subjects Committee. But at the open conference the President did not put them to vote, considering the negotiations then going on at Bhopal over the question of joint electorates and other important matters.

The resolutions were, however, open to discussion. Two speakers on either side were allowed to debate on each of the resolutions. In winding up the debate the President in a forceful speech illustrated the evils of slavery and separate electorates. Except for a small group the whole house was in favour of the resolutions.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

Nationalist Muslims of the districts of Panna and Bogra have formed their respective District Parties. Their purpose is to educate Muslim public opinion in those districts and to teach them to carry on Congress work. Many public men including landlords and lawyers have joined the Parties.

The Nationalist Muslims of Dinajpur District are going to hold a conference. It will come off on the 7th June next. Maulvi Amiruddin Choudhury, a Zamindar, a prominent Congress worker of the district, and a member of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, will preside.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

A meeting of the Communal Board of the Indian Nationalist Association was held at the "Mohammadi" office, Calcutta, on the 19th instant. Maulvi Muji-ur-Rahman, Editor of the "Muslims", presided.

The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of communal settlement in Bengal with particular reference to the electorates. After a long discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a sub-committee to tabulate the electoral schemes and to formulate, if possible, a scheme of communal settlement likely to be accepted generally. The proposed scheme is to be placed at the next meeting of the Board.

PEACE FOR MUHARRAM.

152 leaders of Akharas or parties for celebrating the ensuing Muharram assembled on Wednesday at the Head Office of the City Police at Lalbazar. They all signed bonds of Rs. 500 each for keeping peace during the celebration of the festival and also during the procession which will be taken out the day after tomorrow.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR

A Sensation

NAGPUR, May 23.

Serious allegations have been made by one Atamram Yadav Rao residing at Saoner against two Police Officials of the same place in the course of a complaint lodged by him in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Saoner under Section 330 wherein it is alleged that the Sub-Inspector Abdul Hamid of Saoner with the help of Head Constable Ahmadall beat and kicked the complainant on the May 11 in order to secure a confession from him about a theft committed in house of the Sub-Registrar of Saoner.

The complainant denied the charge of theft all along, but was alleged to have been severely beaten from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every half hour. He maintained his ignorance about the crime throughout and was, therefore, permitted to go after 6 p.m. He then reported the case to the District Superintendent of Police and has now lodged the complaint under Section 330. The case has created sensation.

Mr. Samulakhani appears for the complainant.

MOHARRUM CELEBRATIONS

Elaborate Pre-cautions Taken By Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 22.

The Moharrum celebrations have begun and precautions are being taken out. Very elaborate police arrangements are being made by local authorities for the ensuing Moharrum, as a spirit of distrust still prevails between the two communities and a great deal of uneasiness still exists. Over 200 extra police have been brought from out-stations and it is learnt that arrangements for posting military pickets and armed guards at important strategic points is under consideration.

POLICE OFFICERS AUTHORISED.

Senior police officers have been authorised to resort to necessary minimum force like opening fire, making lathi charges or taking any other steps or actions to suppress trouble arising in the absence of Magistrates at that place. Marriage processions have been prohibited during Moharrum. No weapons, except those carried by akharas, will be permitted. Local Congress authorities have also decided in their meeting held last night to patrol the city in uniform every day.